THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. IX.—NO. 149. PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, JUNE 22, 1869. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

CUBA.

The City of Havana to be Burned—Remarkable Confidence of the Spaniards in Secretary Fish—Their Dread of Admiral Porter.

To-day we have another budget of correspondence from the "Queen of the Antilles."

Foreign Consuls.

Writes a correspondent from Havana, June 12:—The English, French, and American Consuls are somewhat annoyed at the present situation. They are constantly expecting to be treated to an entertainment given with tin-pans, old irons, a little music, and a few vulgar expressions. This sort of a thing we are expecting to see every night, as the feeling against these three officials is very bitter. The Spaniards are much incensed at the thought of having to give up the Lowell, and at the representations constantly made at the palace by the Consul of the United States, Mr. Plumb, with reference to American citizens, who, on some pretext or other, are constantly being arrested.

Secretary Fish.

The news circulated freely yesterday that the Captain-General was about to publish a proclamation, in which it would be announced that the insurrection was ended. He received some unpleasant news from the Spanish Minister accredited to the American Government recently, and fearing action on the part of your Government, he is ready to put forth proclamations by the dozen, if need be. An extraordinary confidence is reposed in your Secretary of State by the Spaniards. Whenever Roberts sends down something good from Washington, the name of the American Premier is on all lips. The intelligence is communicated to the whole city in a few minutes. But there is a dread of Admiral Porter. That gentleman had the honor once of passing a short time in the Moro Castle, and were he made Secretary of the Navy, loud lamentations would be forthwith raised.

"If the United States Keeps Hands Off."

The city newspapers contained a few days ago an announcement that a meeting would be held in the Tacon Theatre to form a Casino Peninsular, but the whole matter fell through. The volunteers were afraid of some trap to catch them, and kept away. The Spaniards, who feel that these folks carried things with too high a hand in the Dulce affair, are trying now to get the volunteers to agree to some plan which will check the prevalent anarchical tendencies. But it is too late.

So long as the United States keeps hands off, the Spaniards will cherish a hope for "something to turn up" and better their affairs. But let recognition of belligerent rights be proclaimed at Washington, then there will "enter here" such chaos, disorder, and anarchy as "will leave hope behind."

In this last contingency many of the volunteers have solemnly sworn that they would put fire to the town at different points and at one and the same instant. That day is not far off, yea, it is nigh unto our doors, and a worse than St. Bartholomew's day will then be upon us. The American Government should see that a strong squadron is near at hand to protect its citizens in case of serious emergency.

Two Expeditions Safely Landed.

A despatch dated yesterday, from Washington, states:—

Authentic and very interesting communications have been received here from the government of the republic of Cuba, dated 29th and 30th of May, and 1st inst. They not only confirm the safe arrival of the Nuevas Grandes expedition, but also contain a minute account of the important expedition which landed in the bay of Nipe with arms and munitions of war. The latter joined the forces of the liberating army after having twice defeated the enemy who opposed their march.

The Cuban patriots were never so hopeful as they are at the present, and are eager to make good use of the arms and ammunition which they have received. The American officers who have gone in the last expeditions to share the fatigues and glories of the liberating army have been received by the Cuban Government, and by the patriots, with open arms and with demonstrations of the greatest enthusiasm. Advantageous positions have been assigned to all. The recognition of Cuban belligerent rights by Mexico has occasioned a feeling of intense satisfaction among the patriots.

Mutiny Amongst the Volunteer Forces.

Writes another correspondent on the 12th instant:—

A committee of eleven is now to be appointed by the Casino Espanol to see well into the management of the affairs of the Government, and to decide whether it will be convenient to allow Caballero de Rodas to take the command of the island. To relieve the volunteers of the heavy duty at the Moro Castle, Cabanas, and Castle No. 4, Espinar proposed to send the marines of the fleet; but the former have decided not to surrender these fortifications before they see clear into the future action of the Provisional Government at Madrid. The veteran officers who disobeyed Dulce's orders fear to be shot by Rodas should he make himself strong in Havana, and are using all their influence with the volunteers to prevent his admittance. Lersundi and other generals faithful to Queen Isabella are also in combination with the leaders here, and correspond with them by every mail. Some uneasiness prevailed with the conspirators today, owing to the rumored intention of Dulce to meet Caballero de Rodas at Porto Rico before proceeding to Cadiz.

While this is going on, there is much anxiety in official circles respecting the course Generals Buceta and Letona may pursue when they get informed of the treatment of Pelaez and the state of affairs here and in Spain. The volunteers declare they have no confidence in them. A person of energy has secretly been sent to Puerto Principe to see into their management, with orders to operate as circumstances will admit. It is rumored Letona has disarmed all the volunteers in his neighborhood, and declared he would recognize no authority but that of Caballero de Rodas.

Quesada's Address.

On the occasion of saving the lives of 200 Spanish prisoners, ten of whom were officers high in rank, General Quesada is reported to have said:—

The savage conduct of your Government compels me to make reprisals and to retaliate. To assassinate the aged and even infants and women is of easy execution to your generals. That conduct I condemn in you; but as at this moment I am representing the Cuban Republic and her magnanimity, I pardon you in her name. Cuba, in fighting for her liberty, wants to do so as behooves her and is due to morality, to civilization, and, although she is making war against a revengeful and ferocious enemy, it is not less true that she fulfils her duty to morality and humanity. Your generals and me have a judge; terrible, yes, but just. That judge is history, and I am sure that in giving its fiat with respect to our respective conduct will say:—Valmaseda and Dulce acquitted themselves with the Spanish civilization—Quesada did so with the American.

—A duke, an earl, and a lord are freely spoken of at the London Clubs as being "done up" by gambling on the turf.

—A Scotch gentleman has an old sword made of oak, about two feet long, which was found on gravel under seven feet of moss.

—A Londoner is serving the light sentence of four months for the enormous crime of stealing fourteen dozen chignons.

GONE UNDER.

Another Fast British Peer Financially Dead—His Disgraceful Career.

Another British peer has come to grief, forming, with those exemplary young noblemen, the Duke of Hamilton, the Marquis of Hastings, and the Earl of Jersey, a quartette of hereditary legislators of whom even the House of Lords might be ashamed. The individual in question is the most Noble Henry Pelham Alexander Pelham-Clinton, sixth Duke of Newcastle, and son of that Duke of Newcastle who was known as a liberal statesman, and as one of the companions of the Prince of Wales on his visit to this country nine years ago.

He is thirty-five years of age, and inherited ample estates from his father, to which he added largely by his marriage with a lady of the wealthy family of Hope. The turf has been his ruling passion and his ruin. He owned a large and costly stud, always backed his own horses, and almost always lost. To pay his turf debts he had recourse to the money-lenders, and notably to one Padwick, called the "spider" from his success in luring unwary young spendthrifts into his clutches. The manipulations of this man, and those of the pimps, parasites, and jockeys who were the Duke's chosen companions, together with his own lack of judgment as a sporting man, combined to clean him out; and now, having spent his patrimony and made away with all the family estates he could lay hold of, he stands before the world a beggared and disgraced man. He is perhaps worse than beggared, for he owes Padwick upwards of £95,000, with no visible means of paying him. The latter is endeavoring to indemnify himself by levying upon the Newcastle estates, and Mr. Gladstone, a personal friend of the late Duke, and one of the trustees named in his will, is now striving to save something from the wreck of the family property for the present Duke's successor. The spectacle is a sad and humiliating one, but is simply a repetition of what has happened over and over again within the last two or three years, and will doubtless prove ineffectual to warn the gilded youth of England from ruin.

Two brothers of the Duke of Newcastle, Lords Albert and Arthur Pelham-Clinton, are companions with him in disgrace. Both inherited the slender portions of younger brothers, and both have contracted debts, which they can never pay, equal to three or four times their fortunes. In most societies this would be called swindling, but in the aristocratic circles in which these young gentlemen move, a different view seems to be taken of their conduct, for we read that they are received with no diminution of the affectionate regard bestowed in England upon the possessor of a title.

A. H. STEPHENS.

His Opinion of the Political Situation—The Work to which he is now to Devote Himself.

A. H. Stephens writes this letter to a New Yorker:—

LIBERTY HALL, CRAWFORDSVILLE, Ga., June 13.—My Dear Sir:—Your very kind and highly-appreciated favor of the 6th instant was received yesterday. Allow me to return my thanks for it. I am improving slowly, very slowly, however, from my hurt some four months or more ago. I can now sit up part of the day, but can neither stand nor walk yet without aid of some sort. I have, notwithstanding this affliction, resumed work on the second volume of the "Constitutional View of the Late War Between the States." I agree with you in styling it the worst and most culpable that ever took place on earth. I greatly fear, too, that it will, in its ultimate consequences, prove to be the most disastrous one that ever occurred to the principles of constitutional liberty.

Our Constintion, as made by the fathers, was one of the most wonderful political achievements ever attained by genius and patriotism. Had its principles been adhered to, this late terrible war never would have occurred, and the only hope now for the present and the future of the country is to bring back the Federal administration to the true principles of the Constitution. This can only be done by a virtuous, intelligent, and patriotic people. When bad men conspire to impose their usurpations "outside" the Constitution, good men everywhere must combine to keep all such men out of power. This can only be done by the publication of truths and by awaking in the minds of the people the sense of the dangers which threaten them, and arousing them to future action before it is too late. The only proper remedy for all existing evils and the greater ones which appear in the future is at the ballot-box.

The great object with me in the remnant of my days is to do all in my power towards the inculcation of such truths and principles as are essential for the maintenance of our institutions as handed down from the fathers. To this course the future of my life is devoted. And notwithstanding all that is said and has been said about the Rebellion and the disloyalty of the Rebels, etc., I know of but one test of true loyalty in this country, and that is loyalty to the principles of the Constitution of the United States. In this, and in unswerving devotion to them, I yield to no man that ever breathed the vital air of heaven.

I can say no more now, but repeat my thanks for your letter, and send you my kindest regard and best wishes. Yours truly,

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS.

Political.

—William C. Sherrod, formerly of the Rebel army, is the Democratic candidate for Congress in the Sixth district of Alabama. Mr. Sherrod's disabilities have been removed by act of Congress.

—The Democracy of the Third district of Alabama have nominated J. C. Parkinson for Congress. Mr. Parkinson is a Northern man by birth, who has resided in Alabama since 1865, and is not known as a politician.

—A despatch from Springfield, Ill., June 16, says:—Abstracts of the vote for Congress in the Third district (to fill the place of E. B. Washburne), from the following counties, were received here to-day:—Stephen county gives Burchard, Republican, 549 votes, and Eustace, Democrat, 216; scattering, 74. Whiteside county gives Burchard 1005; Eustace, 587; scattering, 22. Ogle county gives Burchard 1141; Eustace, 376; scattering, 6.

—A State Convention of the Democracy of Vermont went through the melancholy motions of making nominations for Governor, etc., at the State Capitol on the 17th instant. The empty honors were conferred upon the following gentlemen:—

Governor—Homer W. Heaton, of Montpelier.

Lieutenant-Governor—Morrill Noyes, of Burlington.

Treasurer—John M. Weeks, of Lyndon.

The following was among the mild resolutions adopted by the convention:—

Resolved, That we prefer a system of government in accordance with the principles of the Democratic party rather than the present system of radical rule.

BEQUESTS BY JUDGE ALLYN.—The will of the late Judge Joseph P. Allyn, executed in 1867, was admitted to probate to-day. Among the bequests are the following:—"To my life-long friend, Gideon Welles," $2500; to William Faxon, "as a slight token of remembrance," $2500; to the Hartford Orphan Asylum, $5000; Hartford Hospital, $5000; Hartford Young Men's Institute, $5000; Hartford Charitable Society, $5000; to Timothy M. Allyn, Charles D. Warner, and Marshall Jewell, "for the purpose of procuring a piece of statuary to be placed in the park at Hartford," $5000; "should others be willing to add to this sum, with the design of securing a more valuable specimen of art, that would more adorn our city, these trustees are at liberty to unite with them in accomplishing this object."

The residue of the estate is to be divided equally between his brothers, Alexander H., Arthur W., Thomas and Robert Allyn. Timothy M. Allyn is named as executor.—*From the Hartford Times, June 19.*

"SUNSET" COX.

He Speaks to the Republicans of Granada, Spain—What he Said.

From a Malaga (Spanish) paper:—

After the review by the Mayor of Granada and the march of the volunteers, on Sabbath afternoon last (May 23), the soldiers, numbering 150 republicans, belonging to the company of Captain Mariano, proprietor of the "Washington Irving Ronda," were invited by an American (Mr. Cox) to partake of the hospitalities under the roof of their captain and within the walls of the Alhambra. It was near 9 o'clock before the company assembled.

After many expressions for the republic, their captain, the American Minister, Mr. Hale—who arrived while they were assembling—the wine was passed and the hilarity began. After the company had enjoyed the hospitalities, Captain Mariano introduced to them the gentleman who had invited them to the entertainment as the Hon. S. S. Cox, present Member of the Congress of the United States for New York city. He was received by the company with many vivas.

In his speech he said:—I have seen to-day, under arms, in front of the unfinished palace of Charles V, and under the shadow of the old dismantled tower of the Alhambra, three thousand volunteer soldiers of a federal Spanish government. (Great vivas! bravos!) While, by the policy of the American Republic, the American people do not intervene with arms in the affairs of foreign nations; while the American Minister cannot, with propriety, answer the partisan salutation you have tendered, yet I say to you, speaking, consciously, the unanimous voice of my country, that there are forty millions of republicans of my country, of all sects and parties, extending their hands, as they have extended their example, to welcome the birth of a new Spanish republic! (Vivas.) More than that, there are twelve other republics of the New World which would lift up their voice in your own grand language for a new order in their mother country. (Vivas.) You have cried, "Long live the Republic!" (Vivas.) Do not despair of the republic. You have no king. (Cries of "No.") You have no queen. (Loud cries of "No! no!" and vivas.) You are now a republic! You may have heard of the man who was astonished when told that he spoke prose. You may be astonished when I tell you that you are now living under a republic (vivas), and you live! You get your livings. Your young senoritas are still winsome, winning, and being won. (Laughter.) Your senoras will embrace you and present you children. (Laughter.) And yet all this under a republic! This can be continued. Select your system; and then your chief; not alone because he is a general, but because he is a civilian—honest, patriotic, and intelligent. Call him what you please; but make him not supreme; only the executive of your supreme will, expressed through your provincial organisms, public opinion, and a constituted federal order. Thus you will make the republic, now provisional and national at Madrid, in your Cortes, federal throughout each province of your historic land! * * * * * You saluted me with the cry, "Long live the Federal Republic." A federal republic is rational for every land and for each hemisphere. A republic not federal would lead, as the French republic led, to the lantern and the guillotine! Liberty herself might be the first victim! A federal republic implies personal liberty, consisting with social order and public spirit. In a federal republic there is a feodus, a league, a band of States, each State sovereign over its own home concerns, having its provincial Legislature, its ancient customs and franchises, unimpaired by central power, whether that central power be consolidated in an executive tyrant of one head, or a legislative tyrant of many heads. To attain such a republic requires moderation with freedom. You have already made progress in commercial and industrial freedom. You have already freedom of discussion and of opinion, in speech and press, and freedom of soul and body. You can only perpetuate these by self-imposed restraints. Your vegas, which lie below us, are warmed by the sun, but they are tempered by the snows of the sierras above them. Your harvests come as well from the warm breath as from the melted snows. Heaven gives you enthusiasm. It is in your warm hearts. Reason gives you the coolness of moderation, by which to temper enthusiasm. Thus, your plains will be green and golden with fruitful industry, your homes happy, and your republic a realization of your most splendid hopes! To restrain freedom by moderation, avoid the excesses incident to revolutions, frown upon infidel and rash counsels among yourselves; reserve the ballot and keep it pure; reserve the freedom of the press, and keep it rational and fair; the right to worship God without secular hindrance; the right of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness; and to conserve these, constitute your republic, not as a tyrannical, consolidated unity, but as a democratic, decentralized diversity in unity, *E pluribus Unum*—in fine, a Federal republic! (Vivas) Your mountains are rich in every kind of precious material, especially its marbles. Build your temple out of the various marbles of different colors, hewn by different hands, and of different sizes; but let them be all fitly joined together, and the foundations so firm and the arches so keyed, that no convulsions of the passionate populace, and no reaction of king-craft, shall shake them from their proper places. You have it in your power thus to create out of dissimilar materials and interests a federate unity. If, however, your elected rulers prefer a monarchy—(murmurs)—bide your time and struggle rather with rational than with violent methods. Civil war, Spaniards! is the grave of liberty! If they give you the federal republic—which God help!—guard it with vestal vigilance, for it is a more precious legacy than all those monuments of Moorish luxury or Spanish regality—(vivas)—which fill this atmosphere with enchantment. Such a republic was the United States, under its written Constitution. May your Cortes make for you such an organic law. (Vivas.)

BRECKINRIDGE.

He Salutes the Old Flag.

From the St. Paul (Minn.) Pioneer, June 18.

General John C. Breckinridge and ex-Governor Beriah Magoffin, of Kentucky, left this city yesterday morning on the Superior Railroad, proposing to go by stage from the terminus to Superior City. Arriving at Wyoming, they found the stage broken down, the weather wet and disagreeable, the roads bad, etc., and they returned to this city, leaving for the same destination via the river and railroads to Green Bay and Marquette, and so up the lake. They will return by stage and railroad to St. Paul.

The excursion party of the Minnesota 1st was on board the same train, returning from White Bear, the scene of their festivities yesterday. General Breckinridge descended from the platform as the regiment was forming, exchanged commonplace salutations with a few acquaintances, and then turned to look at the veterans. They unfurled their old flag, and the band struck up the inspiring strains of "Hail Columbia." The ex-Confederate chieftain listened a moment to the glorious music, watched the banner as its folds spread out to the breeze, then reverently raised his hat from his head, waved it towards the Stars and Stripes, and exclaimed, "That is the old flag, after all; thank God for that!" This was in a quiet corner, away from the crowd, without ostentation, or attracting the notice of more than one or two observers, and he seemed to be unconscious of their presence.

—The London shopmen have sent £4000 to the Paris drapers' clerks, who are striking for a Sunday holiday.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

The Gettysburg Memorial Association—Annual Meeting—Death of a Prominent Baltimore Lawyer—Affairs in the West—The European Markets.

Financial and Commercial

FROM EASTON.

The New Jersey Editors on their Annual Excursion.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

EASTON, Pa., June 22.—At noon to-day the members of the New Jersey Editorial Association assembled here to take their annual excursion. A large number of ladies will be comprised in the excursion party. At half-past 12 o'clock they proceed as far as Bethlehem in a special train, remaining there until the following morning, passing the afternoon in visiting the different objects of interest in the town and neighborhood, and in the evening by a hop. On Wednesday morning the excursion party will proceed to Mauch Chunk, stopping to inspect certain industrial works by the way, and, after arriving there, taking a trip over the famous "Switch-Back" Railroad. On Wednesday afternoon they will proceed to Scranton, remaining until Thursday morning, when the next stage in the journey, ending at the Delaware Water Gap, will be taken, the excursion party leaving that place at 4 o'clock in the afternoon on their homeward journey.

FROM THE WEST.

Meeting of American Protestant Association.

CHICAGO, June 22.—At the annual session of the American Protestant Association, recently held in this city, the reports showed that the order is rapidly spreading, there being now 190 lodges in eighteen States of the Union. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:—

R. W. G. M.—James E. Campbell, of Missouri.
R. W. V. G. M.—John Gardiner, of New York.
R. W. G. Sec.—John Craig, Philadelphia, Pa.
R. W. G. A. Sec.—Joseph Maxwell, Philadelphia, Pa.
R. W. G. Treas.—Thomas Caswell, of Massachusetts.
R. W. G. Chap.—Wm. Sharkey, of New York.
R. W. G. Con.—Albert C. Smith, of Massachusetts.
R. W. G. A. Con.—David Downs, of Delaware.
R. W. G. Tyler—Philip Langel, of Indiana.

FROM THE STATE.

The Gettysburg Memorial Association.

GETTYSBURG, June 22.—At the annual election for officers, General Geary was elected President of the Gettysburg Battle-field Memorial Association, and the following gentlemen Directors:—Henry C. Carey and Edmund A. Souder, of Philadelphia; General J. Watts De Peyster, of New York; William M. Hersch, of Pittsburg; Hon. O. A. Heister, of Harrisburg; H. N. McAllister, of Bellefonte; J. B. Danner, D. McConaughy, R. G. McCreary, George Arnold, A. D. Buehler, Professor M. L. Stoever, and Charles Horner, of Gettysburg. The Board was organized by the election of R. G. McCleary as Vice-President; D. McConaughy, Secretary; George Arnold, Treasurer. The Board hold over 140 acres of the battle-field.

FROM BALTIMORE.

Encampment of Maryland Guards—The Virginia Valley Railroad.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, June 22.—Governor Bowie and staff will visit the encampment of the 5th Regiment Maryland Guards this afternoon, to inspect the regiment.

The bill giving a million dollars to aid the building of the Virginia Valley Railroad has now passed both branches of City Councils, and will be signed by Mayor Banks.

Death of J. Mason Campbell.

J. Mason Campbell, one of Baltimore's most prominent lawyers, and son-in-law of the late Chief Justice Taney, died last evening of lingering chronic dysentery, in the sixtieth year of his age. All the Courts adjourned to-day on the announcement of his death, and will hold a meeting this afternoon in the Supreme Court room to pay a tribute to his memory.

FROM RHODE ISLAND.

Attempted Murder—Postponed Races.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 22.—A man named Irons, supposed to be insane, shot his wife at Pascog yesterday, and immediately fled.

The Narragansett Park races have been postponed until to-morrow because of a storm.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

This Morning's Quotations.

By Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, June 22—A. M.—Consols for money, 92⅛; for account, 92⅛; United States Five-twenties, 80⅝. Erie, 19⅜; Illinois Central, 94½.

LIVERPOOL, June 22—A. M.—Cotton active; middling uplands, 12½@12¼d.; middling Orleans, 12⅝@12¾d. The sales to-day are estimated at 15,000 bales. The shipments of Cotton from Bombay to the 18th instant, according to Reuter's telegram, have been 25,000 bales; but up to the 18th instant, by privhte advices, 50,000 bales.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, June 22—P. M.—Consols for money, 92⅝; for account, 93; Railways firm; Illinois, 94¼.

LIVERPOOL, June 22—P. M.—Yarns and fabrics at Manchester firmer at better prices. Breadstuffs active. Corn, 29s. 6d. for old and 28s. 3d. for new. Wheat, 10s. for California white, and 9s. 6@9s. 1d. for No. 1 red Western. Lard dull at 71s. 6d. Cotton at Havre opened quiet and steady.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, June 22.—Stocks firm. Gold, 138. Exchange, 9½. 5-20s, 1862, 122; do. 1864, 117; do. 1865, 118⅜; new, 119½; do. 1867, 119½; 10-40s, 108¾ Virginia 6s, 61; Missouri 6s, 91½; New York Central, 188¼; Reading, 97¼; Hudson River, 157; Michigan Central, 134; Michigan Southern, 105½; Illinois Central, 146¼; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 95; Chicago and Rock Island 116; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 155¼.

NEW YORK, June 22.—Cotton dull and lower; 200 bales sold at 33½c. Flour active and advanced 10@20c.; sales of 32,000 barrels; superfine, $5@5·50; extra, $6·10@6·50; choice, $6·25@6·80; fancy, $6·75@7·30; California, $6·40@9; Southern, $6·60@11·75. Wheat buoyant and excited at an advance of 3@5cc.; sales of 210,000 bushels No. 1 at $1·55@1·56; No. 2 at $1·48@1·55, and white California at $1·70. Corn active and advanced 1@2c.; sales of 54,000 bushels mixed Western at 62@88c. by canal, and 84@90 by railroad. Yellow Western, 91c. Oats quiet; sales of 15,000 bushels. Beef quiet. Pork steady and unchanged. Lard steady. Whisky dull and quotations are nominal.

THE ATONEMENT.

Execution of Cyrus Coachman, the Negro Murderer, in South Carolina.

On the 18th inst., at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, Cyrus Coachman, a negro, was hung in Florence, South Carolina, for the murder of Robert P. Suggs, being the first execution in that State under its new government.

During the night and early in the morning of the day of the execution the prisoner told several different stories in regard to the murder, but at 11 o'clock Captain E. K. Dargan, who was appointed by the court to defend the prisoner, called upon him, when he made a confession, implicating negroes who had not heretofore been known in connection with the crime. Prominent among them is an intelligent mulatto rascal named Howe, who was formerly deputy sheriff, and who was one of the principal witnesses for the State in the case. The confession was taken down by a magistrate, and warrants for the arrest of the parties implicated have been made out. The confession is as follows:—

Charles Howe organized the party that killed Suggs about ten days before the murder. Moses Williams, Perry Green, Tom Green, Jim Evans, John Harllee and myself were the party. Howe and Evans did not go to the store; all the rest did and had guns, excepting me and Harllee. The plan was to hold Suggs and then rob the store. When we got to the store, Williams jumped on the counter to seize him, but they suddenly abandoned this plan, and determined to kill him. Williams then handed me his gun, and asked me to go outside and shoot Suggs. I refused, and so did another fellow, who was also asked. He then told Tom Green to shoot Suggs. I did not see Green go out, but suddenly a gun was fired through the window from outside and Suggs fell dead. Green came inside, and Harllee and me ran out and hid in the bushes near a fence corner. The goods thrown out of the store were put in bags, and carried to the house of a negro named Merhity, and were equally divided. After this each one gave a portion to Howe. Andrew Jackson was not with us. A few days afterwards Howe came to my house and said that some one had told upon me, and advised my wife to hide the goods in the bed and under the house, which she did. Howe went off, but came back shortly after with Evans, who said he came to arrest me, and Howe then pointed out where the goods were hid.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Ludlow.

A greater portion of this morning's session was taken up with the trial of Moses Way for assault and battery upon A. H. and F. W. Rosewig, and the two latter for the same offense alleged to have been committed upon Mr. May. The parties were all shopkeepers in N. Eighth street, and Mrs. Rosewig went into May's place to buy a pair of shoes, and because she chose to examine several pairs, it was alleged he insulted her by saying she was a Jewess, and would buy nothing, and violently pushed her into the street; and when her husband and son went to demand an explanation, he attacked them both. On the other hand, it was denied that the lady was ill treated, and it was alleged that Mr. Rosewig and his son returned, used abusive language, and finally struck him in the eye and choked him to strangulation. The jury convicted the Rosewigs and acquitted May. F. W. Rosewig was fined $1 and A. H. Rosewig $15 and the costs.

Charles Smith was convicted of entering a hotel with intent to steal. Without having engaged lodging, he sneak into one of the rooms of the Red Lion Hotel, No. 472 N. Second street, where he was found and arrested, and upon examination a number of burglars' tools were found upon him.

Mary A. Clark and Mary Spriggs, two colored damsels, were convicted of a charge of entering a gentleman's store and stealing a bolt of lawn.

Franklin B. Wonderly, a young Notary Public, pleaded guilty to a charge of forgery. He forged the signature of a Mr. Kellogg, a real estate agent, in whose employ he had been, to a check for $87·50, which he gave in settlement of a claim against him, receiving in change $18·50. He had served in the army with General Geary, receiving a serious wound, from which he still suffers, and it is supposed that his services were acknowledged by the Governor giving him a commission as notary public, which expires on the 1st of February, 1871, wherefore the Judge sentenced him to two years and six months in the County Prison, so that his imprisonment will extend beyond the term of his commission.

John Thompson, a boy, was convicted of the larceny of a pair of boots.

John Blank, a miserable-looking specimen of his race, was convicted of the larceny of a razor, which he took from the house of an old German and sold to a barber at Manayunk for twenty-five cents.

Mary A. Clark was convicted of an attempt to commit a larceny. She was seen to put her hand into the pocket of a lady standing at Second and South streets, but the lady's purse was not in that pocket, and as she was immediately arrested, she failed to get anything.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Tuesday, June 22, 1869.

The aspect of our Money market, though not so good as a week ago, is still favorable to continued ease. The usual bank return for the past week shows an increase in the loans of $715,298, whilst there is a decrease in deposits of $444,081, and of legal-tenders $206,209. Notwithstanding these figures, however, there is a decidedly better feeling in money circles, and less apprehensions than a week ago of a severe stringency. It is rumored that Secretary Boutwell will either suspend his gold sales for the present, or else buy up bonds to the full extent of such sales. The latter will undoubtedly be the best course to pursue, though it would be far better to lock up gold than currency, as heretofore. Our confidence in his wisdom and integrity of purpose leads us to the belief that he will continue his gold sales and the purchase of bonds to the whole amount.

Demand loans are easy at 5@6 per cent., and discounts, at bank and in the open market, range between 6@8 per cent., according to credit.

Governments are quiet but firm. Gold is variable. The market opened at 137⅞, reached 138¼, and was quoted at 12 M. at 137⅞.

The Stock market is active and prices stronger. State bonds were quiet, with sales of sixes, third series, at 109, and coupon war loan at 103. City sixes are steady at 94 for the old and par for the new issues.

Railroad stocks were more active. Sales of Reading at 49@49⅝, closing about 49. Pennsylvania Railroad sold at 57; Philadelphia and Erie, 32½, b. o.; Camden and Amboy, 129; Minehill, 54¾; Oil Creek and Allegheny, 44.

Canal stocks were quiet but firmer. Sales of Lehigh Navigation at 37, b. o.; 20 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation preferred.

Bank and Passenger Railway shares were steady at previous quotations.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third Street

FIRST BOARD.

$1000 Pa 6s, 1 se	105⅛	100 sh Read	.85&1.48·94
$200 do	.3 ser. 105	100 do	.b10. 49
$4000 City 6s, N. c&p.	100	100 do	.48·94
$200 do	.c&p. 100	100 do	.b10. 49
$3000 do	.opg&1. 100	100 do	.b8. 49
$100 Pa 6s W 1. Cp.	103	100 do	.b8. 49
8 sh Penna R	.1s. 57	100 do	.b5&1. 49
23 do	receipts. 56⅜	400 do	.b5.s30wn 49
8 do	.c. 56⅜	200 do	.1s. 49
6 do	.1s. 57½	100 do	.b5&1. 49
200 sh Phil & E R	.s10wn. 31⅞	100 do	.s60. 49
		100 do	.b5wn. 49¼
100 sh Oil C. & A R.	44	200 do	.rg&1.1s. 49
69 sh Cam & Am.	1s.129	700 do	.b5&1. 1s. 49
8 sh Minehill R	.. 54½	100 do	.b30. 49¼
200 sh Leh Val.	1s. 85. 56⅛	100 do	.48·94
400 sh Read	.1s. 85. 48·94		

Messrs. JAY COOKE & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s, '81, 121@121¼; 5-20's of 1862, 122½@122⅝; do., 1864, 117@117¼; do., Nov, 1865, 118¼@118⅜; do., July, 1865, 119⅜@119½; do. 1867, 119⅛@119⅜; do., 1868, 119¼@119⅝; 10-40's, 108@108¼. Pacifics, 106@106¼. Gold, 138⅛.

Messrs. WILLIAM PAINTER & Co., No. 36 S. Third street, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 121@121¼; 5-20s of 1862, 122@122¼; do. 1864, 116¾@117⅛; do. 1865, 118¼@118⅜; do. July, 1865, 119⅜@119⅝; do. July, 1867, 119⅜@119⅝; do. July, 1868, 119¼@119½; 5s, 10-40, 107⅝@108¼. Gold, 137¾@137⅞.

Messrs. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 121@121¼; do. 1862, 122@122½; do. 1864, 116¾@117⅛; do. 1865, 118¼@118⅜; do. 1865, new, 119¼@119⅝; do. 1867, new, 119¼@119⅝; do. 1868, 119¼@119⅝; do. 5s, 10-40s, 107⅜@108⅛; U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Cy., 106¾@106¾; Due Comp. Int. Notes, 19⅜. Gold, 137⅞@138¼; Silver, 131½@137.

—NARR & LADNER, Bankers, report this morning's Gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M.	137⅝	10·25 A. M.	138¼
10·06 "	137¾	10·30 "	138⅛
10·07 "	137¾	10·55 "	138
10·09 "	137¾	11·05 "	138⅛
10·10 "	137⅞	11·25 "	138
10·17 "	138	11·36 "	137¾
10·18 "	138⅛	11·40 "	137¾
10·19 "	138⅛	12·05 P. M.	137⅞
10·20 "	138⅛		

The New York Money Market.

From the Herald.

"There is as yet no intimation that there will be a change in the policy which Secretary Boutwell is at present pursuing with reference to his sales of gold and purchase of Five-twenties. It is true a rumor was started this morning that he intended modifying that policy after the first of July; but it evidently originated with one of the cliques conspicuous to-day in the operations of the Gold Room. Nothing official or definite is known of any change. Mr. Boutwell is expected in the city to-morrow, when probably something may transpire of his views. It is almost certain, however, that he has made up his mind to see out his present plan to the end of the fiscal year, which is only nine days off. This, the last week, will hardly be the worst in the money market, for the reason that in purchasing $1,620,000 bonds on Wednesday next he will enlarge his currency balance by about $650,000 only, instead of $1,500,000, as heretofore. The street, at the opening this morning, was in some doubt as to the manner in which to accept the bank statement of Saturday. The large falling off in deposits and the comparatively small decrease in legal-tenders, by strengthening the relative reserve of the banks, were, in some quarters, particularly by the bullish and hopeful side of the street, regarded as favorable to a relaxation in the interest rate.

"The earliest business was done at seven per cent gold, equivalent to 9⅛ per cent., which the rumor above referred to, that the Secretary of the Treasury would lessen the amount of his weekly gold sales, was the occasion of rendering quite general in transactions up to 1 or 2 o'clock. The rumor then being denied, and the natural demand for money being quite active toward 3 o'clock, there was a sudden hardening of rates to a thirty-second and interest, and in some very rare instances to a sixteenth 'flat.' The 'bulls' are again talking of laying traps for those who exact extra legal rates, but they have repeated the threat so often that it has become the cry of 'wolf' and has almost lost its power of intimidation. The worst feature of the stringency is the virtual stop which it puts to discounts. The best paper is now hawked about the street at nine and ten per cent. The market has become inactive, makers being stubborn in refusing to stand large shaves, and buyers being rather disposed to employ their funds on call. The former offer their paper at 8⅝ to 10 per cent.; the latter will not purchase less than 9 to 12. Foreign exchange has been steady for several days on the basis of 109½ for prime bankers' sixty day sterling, and 110¼ for the same grade of sight bills; but drawers are not entirely certain as to the character of the demand which will arise in paying the July coupons held abroad, and hence are somewhat indifferent about making large bills.

"The Government market was weak in the earlier portion of the day in response to the lower quotation for gold in the forenoon, which opened on the street at 138⅜. The change later in the day corresponded almost precisely with that in gold also, and great buoyancy was communicated at the close by a slight improvement in London, where, of course, a decline in gold produces the very reverse of the effect it does here. The market was very steady in the 6?s, which have come to be a truer index, for the reason that they constitute the bulk of the bonds moved in the home market. The scarcity of the 62s renders them exceedingly sensitive to otherwise unimportant influences. The following were the closing street prices this afternoon:—United States 6s, 1881, registered, 116@117; do. do., coupon, 120⅜@121; do., Five-twenties, registered, 116¼@116½; do. do., coupon, 1862, 122@122¼; do. do., coupon, 1864, 116¾@117; do. do., coupon, 1865, 118¾@118⅝; do. do., coupon, 1865, new, 119¼@119¾; do. do., coupon, 1867, 119¼@119½; do. do., coupon, 1868, 119¼@119⅜; United States 5s, Ten-forties, registered, 107⅜@107⅝; do. do., coupon, 107½@108½; currency bonds, 106⅛@106⅜.

"The monotony of the gold market was disturbed by a very decided 'bull' movement to-day, which carried the price up about one per cent.—viz., to 137⅛—based upon the report that the Secretary of the Treasury would reduce his gold sales to $1,000,000 weekly after July 1. From this figure it reacted to 137¼, but rallied again to 137⅜, and fell off later to 137⅛, upon the statement that the Treasury officials had received no intimative of any change in Mr. Boutwell's policy, at which figure it was very speculative in its appearance. A broker who, deservedly or not, has the reputation of being the agent of a powerful clique, first started the premium by a bid for the Government gold a large fraction in advance of the market. This fact becoming known, there was a general rush for the gold room, where the broker again appeared and by freely buying ran the price up still higher. It was noticeable, however, that the market required the constant spurring of his purchases to make it stick at high figures. On the cessation of his bids its immediate tendency was downward. If the clique intend a genuine 'bull' movement it is odd that they should show their hand, unless they calculate that the street will infer the reverse of their

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

TERMINATING REBEL DISFRANCHISEMENT.

From the N. Y. Times.

The question of putting an end to the present suffrage disabilities of those connected with the Rebellion is engaging attention more and more throughout the country. In some of the leading Southern States, like Virginia and Tennessee, it has become one of the principal political issues. Influential Southerners of the most diverse party connections and personal antecedents, from General Robert E. Lee to Parson Brownlow, are taking the ground that the time has come when there should no longer be a proscribed class before the ballot-box. The growing prevalence of the same spirit in the Northern political counsels is manifest to every observer.

The fact is that the first intense, impulsive, indiscriminating heat against the rebellion and all concerned in it has given place, with the lapse of time, to cooler, calmer thinking. The treatment of the conquered Rebels is now weighed with more regard to the true interests of the whole country. Opinions upon it are shaped less by private feeling and more by considerations of sound public policy.

Among the Union men of the South—even the radical portion of them—there is a perception of a bad anomaly in a state of things under which the highest prerogative of citizenship is denied to thousands of the most wealthy, intelligent, and virtuous; while it is freely exercised by tens of thousands who have lived all their lives until very lately in the most debasing slavery and benighted ignorance.

The radicals of the North, too, are growing more sensible of this incongruity. It is hard for them to keep up their old cry of "manhood suffrage," and make the application stop short of the white race. If their principle is worth anything at all, its validity is absolute, and its application must be universal. It has come to this—as every thinking man foreknew from the outset—that the radicals cannot nourish their resentments against the Southern white man, except at the expense of the "impartial, equal right" platform, the abstract justice of which was all that ever gave them any standing-place in the politics of the country. Thus it is that the very class of Northern politicians who have been most implacable toward the South are preparing to yield something, from the sheer necessity of keeping a square and clear position before the people.

Withal, there is something in this permanent proscription that is calculated to make it unpopular, without any reference to party divisions. It is essentially un-American—opposed to the whole spirit of our institutions, and to the fundamental principles of our Government. There is not a monarchical rule in Europe which has not its long list of *proscrits*—men who have been outlawed all their lives for some kind of insubordination. This persecution is in perfect harmony with a system which lives and has its being only in brute force, and knows no such thing as an inherent personal right. But we live in a republic which professes to be sustained purely by the "consent of the governed," and which declares certain natural rights "inalienable." That cannot be called a government of the people from the privileges of which a considerable fraction of the people, for any cause, are excluded. To impose taxation and all the other burdens of Government upon any person, while depriving him of representation and all the benefits of Government, has been to the American mind, from the beginning, the very essence of tyranny. The very love for constitutional law which impelled the great majority to fight the Rebellion with such good heart, makes it all the harder to follow up the conquered Rebellion with pains and penalties so alien to the Constitution.

It may be allowed that disfranchisement, with its attendant "iron-clad oath," for a time served some good purpose. But that is really no argument for their continuance. There is no reason in persistently keeping up an extreme medicine in advanced convalescence, simply because it did some good at a more dangerous stage of the disease. Everybody knows that the time must come when the extreme resort must be discontinued, or the patient be the worse for it. For a while, after the overthrow of the Rebellion, the Southern temper was so hot and vindictive with disappointment that it was easily moved to evil by its old leaders, and reconstruction was thereby greatly hindered, until it became palpable that these leaders must somehow be hampered and disabled, or disorder rage indefinitely. Therefore these temporary disabilities were temporarily imposed, and with good effect. The irritation of the masses, left without this stimulus, presently gave way to sober thought, and it gradually became clear to the whole Southern mind that it was best to forget the past, and be on good terms once more with the old Government. This feeling grew until the Rebellion was no longer spoken of or thought of by any class, except as "the lost cause." And to-day scarcely a trace of the old rebellious spirit ventures to show itself anywhere. Practically, the South is now just as clear as the North of any purpose to organize resistance against Federal authority. The suspension of *habeas corpus*, which the Northern people were made to feel during the war, would be scarcely more out of time, if revived now, than are these civil disabilities, still visited upon the South. The Rebellion has forever passed, and with it should pass forever away from both parts of the country the last glimmering of its cruel necessities.

If there was any significance in the last Presidential election, it was just this which the people of both sections pronounced for, in uniting as they so generally did upon General Grant, with his watchword, "Let us have Peace." The peace that was then voted was no hollow pretext or sham affair. It was honest, heartfelt peace, springing from a sense of common brotherhood and common interest—a peace sought and found in its natural course, laid in liberal forgiving sentiments, and in principles purely pacific, as far removed as the poles from all intolerance and proscription. Despite of the opposition of the few malignants on either side, it will yet be the glory of this administration to fulfil its assigned work, by making this peace a genuine and grand reality.

THE OPPORTUNITY AND THE FAILURE OF THE GOVERNMENT.

From the N. Y. Herald.

In view of the events which are passing around us and in the immediate neighborhood of our southern shore, it becomes an important question to the country and to the nations with whom we hold intercourse to know what position the Government will take in the Cuban question and the developments which are following it. The fullness of time has come to the colonial government of that island and its people are assuming by force of their own arms new relations to the powers of the world. No American can or does doubt their right to do this. Our political education is based upon a belief in the sacred right of revolution, and wherever we behold a people treading the path which our fathers trod before, our sympathies go out to them, and no small number of our people are willing to follow the example of Lafayette, who came to the assistance of our fatherland in its dark days.

It cannot, then, be otherwise that in the struggle for liberty in Cuba some, perhaps many, of our own citizens will be found treading the wine-press of freedom side by side with the impulsive sons of Cuba. If this were not so we should belie our own teachings; and, admitting this fact, the question comes up, what position will the Government hold towards them? The war in which they embark is a fierce and sanguinary one. The foe claims to rule "by the grace of God," and proclaims that all who oppose him are robbers, pirates, and enemies of the human race. Prisoners are slaughtered in cold blood; homes are given everywhere to the devouring flames, and extermination is the policy adopted and acted upon. Further than this, the stipulations of treaties of amity, commerce, and navigation with neighboring powers, and their local laws, are appealed to to justify this course and deprive those who aspire to exercise the right of self-government of the aid which private sympathy may extend to them.

Will the Government admit the claim of the Spanish rulers in Cuba, and deny the right of a whole people to throw off the yoke of despotism, and of our own citizens to take part in the struggle without running other and greater risks of the chance of battle? That the entire people of Cuba reject the rule of Spain has been over and over again proclaimed by the Spanish press, the Spanish authorities, and the Spanish volunteers who now rule Havana. It is testified by the fact that not a Cuban is trusted with arms in behalf of Spain; that Spain rules only where her troops stand; that where her troops are, an exodus of the Cuban population is witnessed. If the Government at Washington takes no step to control the sanguinary practices of this war for a falling rule, as it should do in justice to our own citizens and in consonance with our history and the position we hold as the leading power of America, then by its silence it justifies the outrage against humanity, and is false in its duty to ourselves.

No treaty of amity, no laws of neutrality can sanctify before the people of the United States, or of the world, the claim of any power to the right to govern a nation when the nation rejects such a claim. If this were not so, Mr. Fish would be involved in an endless perplexity as to who should be recognized by him as the reigning sovereign in any country in Europe or America. But we may go even further. No treaty of amity can be appealed to by any power as conferring upon it the right to use practices beyond the pale of humanity in its efforts to preserve itself, and all such claims will be rejected by every right-minded statesman. In truth, the very fact of an appeal to such practices should lead at once to a condemnation of the government using them. It is argued that the Government is a friendly power, with whom we have treaties by which we are bound. But by appealing to practices beyond the recognized laws of war the power so doing becomes itself, in a certain sense, *hostis humanis*, and thereby releases the binding effect of all treaties with it.

We have brought forward these views because of the great events now before us. Cuba is in process of successful revolution. American citizens have taken and will take part therein, animated by the holiest feelings of human nature and justified by their natural rights. The Government which is struggling to perpetuate its despotism proclaims its foes to be pirates and robbers, and not entitled to the usages of war. Our own Government has failed in its duty to place itself on record in such a way as shall lend its moral influence to the cause of humanity and human progress. It has gone even further than this, and has recently displayed a secret partisanship for the power which has been rejected, and the members of the Cabinet exhibit a self-accusing spirit by laying the onus of the act upon the inferior member of the Council. Every thinking person in the country rejects with a laugh of scorn the statement that Mr. Hoar alone is responsible for the acts which have committed the Government to an obnoxious policy, and none, however poor in intellect, will believe that the Attorney-General took the liberty of committing the Government in these great questions without advice and without direction from the whole body.

The whole Government, from President Grant down to Mr. Hoar, is responsible for the acts which mark its policy and prove its partisanship. If Mr. Fish has consented to this course willingly, he has exhibited a want of sympathy with American feeling and with the march of American ideas which disqualifies him for the high place he holds. If he entertains sympathies for the Cubans in their efforts to establish their own freedom, to sweep slavery from their land, and to participate in the political happiness which we enjoy, he should show it in some other way than by whisperings through the pen of a newspaper correspondent. Such breathings are not sufficient to counteract acts in which the hand of the Government is plainly visible. It will not be an act of war to perform our duty to human nature by recognizing the belligerent rights of the Republicans of Cuba, and to intimate to our fond ally Spain that we expect her to carry on war as a civilized government, and not as an enemy to the human race, especially as we are supplying her with guns, powder, and ships wherewith to make the war. As for a national policy, it is plain that the weak and cold administration of Grant and Fish is not equal to the task of devising one. We look to the American people to take care of that, intimating to the administration that they will do well not to place themselves, in their timorous appreciation of European complications, in an attitude of hostility to the national policy the people shall lay down.

CRIME BY INFECTION.

From the N. Y. World.

That crime is contagious is a belief so ancient and approved that it has been embalmed in our copy-books. How many an urchin has twisted his tongue into chirographic contortions over the maxim that "evil communications corrupt good manners!" Though a heathen, Menander said the thing; the great Apostle Paul cited and endorsed it; and, as it is both appointed to be read in churches and to be written in schools, it may be taken and held, we presume, to be a settled truth. But is crime also infectious?

This question is raised for us by a clever writer in the *Medical Gazette* of this city, who seems to be more than half disposed to charge upon the most enterprising and successful journals of the day a certain measure of definable and culpable responsibility for the multiplication of monstrous offenses against humanity. The writer's theory is that the sort of latent or half latent moral insanity which Forbes Winslow and others have shown to exist in most men may be stimulated and developed by familiarity with the exciting details of any particularly striking crime, and so, arousing the imitative faculty, may lead directly to the perpetration of a similar act.

The proposition is obviously plausible, and, if it could be established to demonstration, it might warrant, perhaps, the interference of grand juries and district attorneys to suppress the strictly "sensational" journalism of human wickedness. But it strikes us that this is eminently one of the many cases in which there is "a great deal to be said on both sides."

If we assume, in the first place, the truth of Quetelet's doctrine, extended and formulated by Buckle, concerning the averages of human feeling and action, we must be prepared to believe that the impulses which propagate a special form of malefaction at any given time are much more subtle and lie deeper down in human nature than our prophet of infection would have us to suppose. As a certain and an ascertainable number of persons in a given region of country will every year at a given time provide themselves with white hats or order cucumbers with their salmon, and this without consulting the daily journals or the *means* of Baron de Brisse, precisely so will a certain and ascertainable number of persons in like manner coincidently elope with the red-haired governesses of their children or put their grandmothers to death with "extenuating circumstances," which in legal French means a blue cotton umbrella or a trombone. These people obey a mysterious and irresistible proclivity, conditioned, doubtless, upon atmospheric, social, and political influences, of which we have a very inadequate notion as yet, or, one may more truly say, no notion at all. It is quite as probable, to say the least of it, that a person laboring under these influences, unconsciously to himself, may be suddenly braced up into a state of moral horror which will enable him to resist them, as that a person not laboring under these influences should be seduced into crime by the perusal of the full, true, and necessarily shocking story of an exceptionally brutal offense. Of course, no account is to be taken, in considering this question, of crimes committed for a specific and easily intelligible reason—crimes of self-interest deliberately weighed or of passion specifically inflamed. We are examining now the genesis of strange and irrational crimes; of the morbid offenses against property or human life which make juries hesitate so often so clumsily decide between the gallows or the penitentiary and the asylum.

Our own belief is that upon a vast majority of people elaborate and harrowing narratives of crime act rather as safety-valves for brooding and inchoate fancies of evil within them than as provocations to sin. The imagination in many people serves a purpose of what we may call moral perspiration. It carries off, through sympathy and terror and the delight of a conscious emotion, pent-up forces which might else accumulate and turn to humors in the soul, if we may so speak, and at last explode in crime. For one Courvoisier moved to cut his master's throat by reading the wondrous tale of the deviltry and the daring of Jack Sheppard, we venture to say that we have a hundred Smiths or Browns who live out in fancy over Ainsworth's pages many dire suggestions of wrong, and faint hints of the ferocious creature within them pent, which had festered else into horrible fact. Besides which, it remains to be shown that Courvoisier told the truth when he foisted upon his imagination the responsibility of a deed which more probably originated in his pocket. An empirical but not unsatisfactory way of throwing light on the point would be to ascertain, if we conveniently could, how large a proportion of the most startling crimes annually committed among men take place within the subscription lists of a daily newspaper, and how large a proportion in lonely hamlets and isolated neighborhoods, divided not, like Sydney Smith's Norfolk residence, "by twelve miles from a lemon," but by hundreds and thousands of miles from a reporter and a printing-press.

THE CHURCH BILL.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

Few words will suffice to define the triumph which the English Commons have obtained over their Lords, by the vote in the latter house on the bill for disestablishing the Irish Church. By a vote of 179 to 146, and in pleasant disappointment of the apprehensions felt a week ago, the Lords have abandoned their retrogressive and crab-like hold of the Establishment, but yet, we fear, have not abandoned it altogether. Carnarvon, Salisbury, Stanhope, and the Archbishop of Canterbury have proved safer counsellors than Derby, Cairns, and the other Lords whose tenure of prejudice and oppression was less tractable or yielding. Mr. Disraeli, the leader of the Tories, has not continued to manifest the affected desperation of his late speech before the Commons. As a consequence of so much defection in their ranks, the Tories have been compelled to bend a proud knee to the volume and multitude of British opinion. Still, we believe they will contend with energy for some recompense of their concession, with a chance of being successful in embarrassing for a time, however inconsiderable, the administration Gladstone and Bright, and of offending the popular good sense and feeling of which these men are perhaps the truest representatives which England has ever produced.

It was for the Lords to decide whether they, the owners of a great part of Ireland, were willing to place themselves in direct hostility to the people from whose wrongs they derived their titles and property. "Are not the Irish peasantry very likely to agree with their Houses?" asks one of the heads of British opinion—"to believe the House of Commons when it says that the Church has no title to its endowments, and the House of Lords when it says that Lord Derby has no better title to his lands?" There has been reason, then, for urging, as most vigorously have done the most sensible of the English press, that the hostile action of the Lords shall not too far succeed in opening up questions so radical that they will be laid bare to the vulgarest intellect of the realm.

Mr. Disraeli has been wise in not persuading his party to the precipice which Lord Derby would have had them leap blindfolded. We expect that the lords will insist upon some form of disendowment, which the Commons may or may not be disposed to grant at once. Lords have ever been the worst brakesmen to the car of British progress, but they are prudent enough not to attempt to withstand the flood which any rashness of theirs might provoke. More than this, the best of them are aware that they effect the greatest economy of their position and means as a party by surrendering at once to the inevitable and incontrovertible fact.

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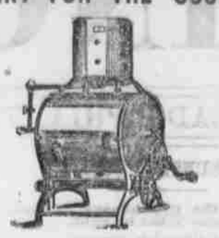

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ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, November 1, 1868.

$500,000 United States Five Per cent. Loan, 10-40s	$398,500 00
120,000 United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881	138,800 00
50,000 United States Six Per Cent. Loan (Per Pacific Railroad)	50,000 00
200,000 State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	211,375 00
125,000 City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)	133,500 00
50,000 State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	51,500 00
20,000 Penn. Rail. First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	21,200 00
25,000 Penn. Rail. Second Mort. Six Per Cent. Bonds	24,000 00
25,000 Western Penn. Rail. Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Penn. Railroad guarantee)	25,625 00
20,000 State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	21,000 00
7,000 State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	5,031 25
15,000 Germantown Gas Company, principal and Interest guaranteed by City of Philadelphia, 300 shares Stock	15,000 00
10,000 Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 200 shares Stock	11,300 00
5,000 North Pennsylvania Railroad Co., 100 shares Stock	3,500 00
20,000 Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co., 80 shares Stock	15,000 00
207,000 Loans on Board and Mortgage, first Liens on City Properties	207,900 00
$1,109,000 Par.	Market value, $1,130,325 25
Cost, $1,093,604 26.	
Real Estate	25,000 00
Bills receivable for insurance made	324,485 94
Balances due at agencies, premiums on marine policies, accrued interest, and other debts due the company	40,178 88
Stock and scrip of sundry corporations, $5146. Estimated value	1,813 00
Cash in bank	$116,150 98
Cash in drawer	413 65 116,553 73
	$1,647,357 80

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CAPITAL	$400,000 00
ACCRUED SURPLUS	1,083,928 70
PREMIUMS	1,193,443 43

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OVER $20,000,000 LOSSES PAID SINCE ITS ORGANIZATION.

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The Steamships PROMETHEUS, Captain Gray, J. W. EVERMAN, Captain Vance,

WILL FORM A REGULAR WEEKLY LINE.

The steamship PROMETHEUS will sail on THURSDAY, June 24, at 4 P. M.

Through bills of lading given in connection with S. C. R. R. to points in the South and Southwest.

Insurance at lowest rates. Rates of freight as low as by any other route. For freight, apply to

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THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North river, as follows:—

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PRICE OF PASSAGE in gold (including wine).

TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First Cabin $140 Second Cabin $85

TO PARIS,

(Including railway tickets, furnished on board.)

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These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

Medical attendance free of charge.

American travellers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense. GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,

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PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND, AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE, THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST, EVERY SATURDAY.

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THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.

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The regularity, safety, and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium for carrying every description of freight.

No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.

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Sailing Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays. On and after 15th of March freight by this line will be taken at 12 cents per 100 pounds, 4 cents per foot, or 1 cent per gallon, ship's option. Advance charges cashed at office on Pier. Freight received at all times on covered wharf.

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NEW EXPRESS LINE TO Alexandria, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.

Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.

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City of Brooklyn, Saturday, June 26, at 1 P. M.

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And each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from Pier 45, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
FIRST CABIN	$100	STEERAGE	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	47

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMERS, VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. Payable in Gold.		STEERAGE. Payable in Currency.	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	20

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc.,

IN THE SUBURBS.

Merchantville, N. J.—Where it is and What it is—Its Attractions and Surroundings.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MERCHANTVILLE, N. J., June 21.—First of all, how does one get here? Merchantville is situated seven miles from Camden, the thriving city in embryo which is destined some day to become a second Brooklyn, and in the course of its extension to practically absorb Merchantville and many other villages. The new railroad known as the Camden and Burlington County Road runs directly through the place, the station being just at one end of the string of houses which are at present embraced in the town. To take the cars of this road, the passenger crosses the Delaware at the upper Market street ferry, and then finds himself at the depot of the company. In going the seven miles by rail, about eleven minutes are consumed, and no more, so that the entire distance of this place from the State House in Philadelphia, as measured by time, is about twenty minutes! That is certainly equal to West Philadelphia, and better than Germantown. In truth, this suburban village is as accessible as the outer portions of the great city itself, and yet is in the heart of a most charming country district. Moreover, the common high road joining it to Camden is an excellent turnpike, and those who desire can substitute for the eleven minutes' ride in the cars a delightful drive, regulated by their own ideas of horse-flesh.

And now, as to the place itself. To begin with, it is built upon land fully one hundred and fifteen feet above the level of the Delaware river, which certainly goes far towards rendering it a place of great attractions for persons who are not in the enjoyment of the best of health. The town is laid out in wide and regular streets, in naming which the familiar nomenclature of Philadelphia has been largely drawn upon. Each and every one of the streets is sixty feet in width at all points, and, by a regulation of the place, all the houses that have been built, or may be built hereafter, are required to stand back from the line of the street a distance of fifty feet, making a total distance of one hundred and sixty feet between the houses on the opposite sides. But, even now, this grand thoroughfare on the main avenue can boast of something more than mere width. Each side of the roadway, for a distance of three-fourths of a mile, is lined with delightful shade trees, making the sidewalks a long and attractive promenade, of which the population *en masse* are accustomed to avail themselves in the summer evenings. A prominent feature of this promenade is the brilliancy of the lawns and gardens which follow in such quick succession. There has been ample space at command in laying them out, and all the appliances of nature and art have been resorted to that they may be as attractive as possible. Many of them are perfect gems in their way, and the general effect upon the stranger is exceedingly favorable and impressive.

As to the houses already erected in the town, there are about forty which are completed, and these are all specimens of elegant and elaborate suburban architecture. But not with the view to consult comfort alone, but to attract the eye of taste, they present, both without and within, all the features of the modern country mansion, with the additional luxuries of gas and water, which are available for every new comer. Among the gentlemen who have already cast their lot in this new and thriving settlement are the Hon. Alexander G. Cattell, one of the United States Senators from New Jersey; Elijah Cattell, Esq., his brother, and like him a member of the well-known firm of A. G. Cattell & Co.; George Crump, Esq., the acting British Consul at Philadelphia; E. S. Hall, Esq., President of the Seventh National Bank, D. S. Stetson, Esq., and a number of others who are prominent in business and financial circles in the city.

New accessions to the population are constantly being made, and new buildings always in course of erection. Stone, sand, and gravel, suitable for building purposes, are found near the town, thus diminishing the ordinary expenses of building. At present a large and attractive building is in the course of erection for seminary purposes. The Rev. Thomas W. Cattell is to preside over the institution, which has already secured the promise of sufficient patronage to insure its success. The best facilities for the education of children will be presented by it, those who reside at a distance boarding in the seminary building, while those who live in the town itself will be under the parental eye day after day. There is a neat Methodist church in the village, and churches of all other denominations scattered among the country towns surrounding. At different places in the village, whole squares have been reserved for public parks; and at some future time, when the place has grown as it promises to, these will add greatly to its attractiveness. There is also in the immediate vicinity of the town an elegant grove for the use of picnic parties, which frequently avail themselves of its attractions. The surrounding country is exceedingly fertile and highly cultivated, presenting a varied and beautiful aspect, which completes the attractions of the place.

Merchantville, a few years ago, was unknown. It has been built up and made beautiful through the energy and enterprise of Senator A. G. Cattell and his brother and business partner, who have spared neither time nor money in their efforts to render the village one of the most delightful in the vicinity of Philadelphia. And they have succeeded. Ten years from now Merchantville will rival all its competitors. It is intended to be a collection of summer residences for merchants and business men in Philadelphia, who are obliged to devote close attention to their affairs, and can, only by residing at such a convenient place, secure a combination of the comforts and conveniences of both city and country life. It is just near enough to the city to be readily and rapidly accessible, and far enough removed to be out of its turmoil and dust. The taxes are remarkably low, and a new and powerful incentive is in this respect added to the inducements presented to those who are contemplating a permanent retirement from the city, and yet desire to be within easy reach of it.

SUBURBAN.

—A phenomenon of a most extraordinary nature has lately been witnessed by the inhabitants of the borders of the Caspian Sea. This huge salt lake is dotted with numerous islands which produce yearly a large quantity of naptha, and it is no uncommon occurrence for fires to break out in the works and burn for many days before they can be extinguished. Early last month, owing to some subterraneous disturbances, enormous quantities of this inflammable substance were projected from the naptha wells, and spread over the entire surface of the water, and becoming ignited, notwithstanding every precaution, converted the whole sea into the semblance of a gigantic flaming punch bowl, many thousands of square miles in extent. The fire burnt itself out in about forty-eight hours, leaving the surface strewed with the dead bodies of innumerable fishes. Herodotus mentions a tradition that the same phenomenon was once before observed by the tribes inhabiting the shores of the Caspian Sea.

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—The Baltimore Sængerfest, which takes place in July, has been for a number of months engaging the attention of the various vocal musical societies of the Eastern and Middle States, in making the necessary arrangements, rehearsals, etc. From the reports of the chairman of the Philadelphia portion of the organization, C. M. Baumann, quite a large representation will be present to take part in the musical reunion. The old Mænnerchor will have present on the occasion 78 members; Liedertafel, 37; Sængerbund, 67; Germania Mænnerchor, 20; Young Mænnerchor, 68; Cecelia, 39; Liederkranz, 46; Liedertafel, d. I. Gem., 50; Orpheus, 28; Arion, 20; Teutonia, 20; Concordia, G., 29; Concordia, M., 39; Allemania, 21; Polyhymnia, 20; Cecelia, M., 20; Delaware, M., Wilmington, 20.

—The plans of Chief Engineer Kneass for an iron bridge over the Schuylkill at South street have been adopted. It is proposed to construct a Murphy truss bridge, with two draws in the centre, 77 feet wide each. On each side of the draws are to be spans of 185 feet each. The centre and river piles will be of iron, sunk by pneumatic process, and on this principle will the draws be worked. The length of the bridge will be 2488 feet, and the clear height 32 feet above high water. Proposals for its construction have been invited, but none as yet have been received.

—The R. W. Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania (Masons), Richard Vaux, Esq., states, in his report for 1868, that "during the past year the Masonic duty of relieving the distressed has been, as usual, well performed. The Trust Fund devised by Brother Stephen Girard has, out of its income, dispensed $3100·50 for the aid of 128 brethren. The Grand Lodge Charity Fund has contributed $2565 for the relief of 145 applicants. This is independent of the sums disbursed by each subordinate lodge to those who apply directly to these sources of relief."

—The following vessels cleared from this port during the past week with petroleum:—Barques Tejuca and McPherson, for Gibraltar, with 159,028 gallons; barque Savannah, for Havre, with 228,208 do.; brigs Schroder and Reidulf, for Cork, with 103,375 do.; barque Kaleva, for Cronstadt, with 151,193 do.; brig Lena, for Antwerp, with 49,490 do.; barque Proteus, for Hamburg, with 190,549 do., making a total of 901,943 gallons during the week, and 10,570,219 gallons since the 1st of January. Two ships, fourteen barques, and three brigs are now loading.

—The following is a statement of some of the principal articles exported from this port during the month of May:—148,445 pounds of bread; 150,403 pounds of lard; 93,685 pounds of pork; 238,967 pounds of oil cake; 150,000 pounds of oil meal; 27,857 pounds of beef; 36,778 pounds of candles; 44,817 pounds of tallow; 15,732 pounds of ham; 8559 barrels of flour; 2695 barrels of corn meal; and 21,973 bushels of wheat.

—The corner-stone of the new building intended for the congregation of the Second Presbyterian Church was laid yesterday afternoon, at the southeast corner of Twenty first and Walnut streets. The ceremony of laying the corner-stone was participated in by Rev. Dr. Barnes, Rev. Herrick Johnson, Rev. Dr. Henry A. Boardman, Rev. Dr. Musgrave, Rev. Dr. Grier, Rev. Dr. Beadle, pastor of the new church, and Theodore Cuyler, Esq.

—During the month of May there were inspected by the officers of the Boiler Inspectors' Department seventy-eight steam boilers. Out of this number it was found necessary to condemn but one.

—The stated meeting of the Board of Guardians of the Poor was held yesterday afternoon, at the Blockley Almshouse, President John M. Whitall in the chair. The Steward reported the house receipts at $186·29. The House Agent reported the census of the house at 2998; same time last year, 2923; increase, 75.

—Yesterday afternoon the match game of base ball between the Cincinnati Club and the Athletic Club came off at the grounds of the latter, Seventeenth street and Columbia avenue. An immense concourse of people gathered both outside and within the enclosure to witness the play. The game commenced about 3 o'clock, and was concluded at half-past 6 o'clock, with a victory for the Cincinnati Club, the score being Cincinnati, 27; Athletics, 18.

—There has recently been presented to the Historical Society a manuscript folio volume of some nine hundred pages, containing the complete record of births, deaths, and marriages amongst the Quakers of Chester county, from about the year 1700 to the present time. This immense work was compiled by Gilbert Cope, of Chester county, and contains records of interest to many citizens whose ancestors belonged to the Quaker Society.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 137¼.

—Chief Justice Chase is in Richmond.

—The New York Scheutzenfest commenced yesterday.

—Yesterday's internal revenue receipts were $1,032,000.

—The Reading *Times* has been enlarged, and issued in a new dress.

—A Conservative Republican Convention meets at Jackson, Miss., to-morrow.

—Secretary Fish is urging the commencement of negotiations to improve trade with Canada.

—The Board of Aldermen of New York have passed resolutions of regret at the death of Henry J. Raymond.

—Colored citizens have been placed on the Grand and Petit Juries of the United States Courts at Washington.

—The Cheyenne Indians are fighting the railroad men on the route of the Kansas Pacific Railroad, between Sheridan and Denver.

—Direct navigation between St. Louis and Liverpool is to be experimented upon. An ocean steamship is to be loaded soon at St. Louis.

—Last night the sleeping apartment of E. Raymond, at Cambridge, Mass., was entered by thieves, and $16,000 in silver and United States bonds stolen.

—A ferry-boat ran into and sunk a gig belonging to the United States steamer Mohican, on Friday last, in San Francisco Bay, and Midshipman W. H. Sowers was drowned.

Foreign Affairs.

LONDON, June 21.—The announcement of the death of Mr. Raymond creates a feeling of sorrow. The *Pall Mall Gazette* eulogizes Mr. Raymond as a journalist, and says his death creates a gap which cannot be filled. The *Telegraph* says:—"In private life he was amiable, courteous, loyal, and hospitable, and beloved by all men while opposed to many in politics."

LONDON, June 21.—In the House of Commons Sir John Grey asked if there was any reason to apprehend further troubles in Ireland, and if the military force in that country was to be strengthened.

Mr. Fortescue, Chief Secretary for Ireland, stated that the Government was informed that Johnston, a prominent Orange leader in Ireland, had called a meeting to celebrate the 12th of July. This was not an act of hostility to the Government, but the practice of increasing the military force in Ireland about the time of this anniversary was never more necessary than in the present year.

In the House of Lords, Earl Grey gave notice that he should move to omit in the Irish Church bill that portion of the preamble which provides that the property or proceeds of said church shall not be held or applied for the maintenance of any church or clergy or other ministry, or for teaching religion.

LONDON, June 21.—It is reported that the Cambridge men will withdraw from the match with the Harvard Club.

LONDON, June 21.—The Royal Thames Yacht Club regatta came off to-day. The course was from the Nore to Dover.

Twelve yachts sailed, starting at 8·55 A. M. By time and allowance, the Julia won the first prize, and the Egeria the second prize. The Cambria was sixth.

BASEL, June 21.—A banquet was given on board the steamship Great Eastern last night. Toasts were given in honor of the Emperor Napoleon, Queen Victoria, and President Grant, and to the union of France, England, and America.

At an early hour this morning the shore-line and deep-sea cable were spliced, and at daylight the whole expedition put to sea, the Great Eastern paying out the cable with ease and rapidity.

Despatches received from on board the steamer show that the work is going on without interruption.

MADRID, June 21.—The official reading of the new Constitution in many places was answered with republican cries. Slight disturbances have occurred at Ferrol, Leon, and Pontevedra, but were promptly suppressed.

A grand Republican demonstration will be made here to-morrow, in honor of the victories of the revolution of '68. The National Pantheon will be inaugurated.

The remains of the illustrious Spaniards will be conducted through the streets with appropriate ceremonies.

Disturbances are apprehended, which the Government is taking precautions to prevent. General Pezuela has been taken to Cadiz, where he will be tried by court-martial.

BERLIN, June 21.—The Zollverein Parliament having rejected the proposed tax on petroleum, Count Bismark declared the Presidency of the Zollverein would not consent to any revision of the actual duty unless the Chamber reconsidered its action. The duty on sugar passed. The session closes on Tuesday.

CUBAN LEADERS.

Further Arrests in New York.

NEW YORK, June 21.—Six important arrests of Cuban leaders were made by United States Marshal Barlow to-night. The following gentlemen were taken into custody:—Ignatio Afaro, General of the Northern Division of the Cuban Provincials; Captain Ackerman; Colonel O. W. C. Roan, Chief of the Recruiting service; Captain Linkorf, Captain Felix Von Stonberg, and Captain James Peters.

They are now confined in Ludlow Street Jail. Orders have been issued for the arrest of a large number of others, and some will probably be secured during to-night or to-morrow.

Secretary Fish has ordered active measures to be taken to secure all the leaders of Cuban expeditionary projects. Captain Ryan was to command an expedition of one thousand men, intended to have been shipped to-night or to-morrow morning, with arms and ammunition. It is supposed they were to board the Quaker City, which, it is believed, is lying off the coast. Ryan and Peters were taken as they were entering a carriage at the Casino. Their headquarters is on Houston, near Mulberry street. They offered no resistance. Ackerman, Von Stonberg, and Lindorf were afterwards arrested at the Casino, when quite a row took place—volunteers, under the influence of liquor, attempting to prevent their arrest. The deputy marshals were obliged to use force to effect the captures.

Funeral of Henry J. Raymond.

The funeral services of the late Henry J. Raymond took place yesterday afternoon, in the Presbyterian Church, at the corner of Tenth street and University place, New York. The entire edifice, excepting a portion reserved for the family and intimate friends of the deceased, was crowded fully two hours before the services commenced, though rain fell at intervals in torrents. After prayer at the house for the family by Rev. Professor Shedd, the remains were removed to the church, the pall-bearers being Mayor Hall, Admiral Farragut, General Dix, General McDowell, Thurlow Weed, Judge Daly, ex-Senator Morgan, William C. Bryant, Horace Greeley, B. F. Tracy, A. T. Stewart, M. H. Grinnell, George William Curtis, and C. C. Norvill.

The chief mourners were Mr. Raymond's only son, his two brothers and brothers-in-law, Mr. George Jones, and others. The members of the Associated Press and nearly all the prominent journalists of the city, and quite a number from other parts of the country, were present, while the *Times* office was represented by nearly all the attaches of the establishment. The ceremonies at the church were opened by Rev. Dr. Stephen H. Tyng, who read the Episcopal service for the dead, followed by Henry Ward Beecher, who delivered a touching eulogy.

After the services the coffin lid was opened, and the whole audience passed in procession around the coffin, each member taking a last look upon the remains of one of New York's most respected and dearly-loved sons. The lid was again closed. The congregation slowly dispersed. The remains, it is understood, were left in the church to-night, and will be privately interred to-morrow at Greenwood by the family. Mrs. Raymond and daughters were present during the ceremonies. Governor Hoffman, though desirous of attending, was unavoidably detained at Albany. From City Hall and other public buildings, and hotels and newspaper offices, flags were displayed at half-mast during the afternoon.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	4·29	MOON SETS	3·31
SUN SETS	7·34	HIGH WATER	1·24

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

HENRY WINSOR, GEORGE N. ALLEN, GEO. MORRISON COATES, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.

Atalanta	London	New York	June 5
Aleppo	Liverpool	New York via Bos	June 8
Helvetia	Liverpool	New York	June 9
Austrian	Liverpool	Quebec	June 10
China	Liverpool	New York	June 12
Cambria	Glasgow	New York	June 12
New York	Havre	New York	June 12
Westphalia	Havre	New York	June 12
Bavaria	Hamburg	New York	June 12
Union	Southampton	New York	June 15
Samaria	Liverpool	New York via Bos	June 15
Colorado	Liverpool	New York	June 16
The Queen	Liverpool	New York	June 16

FOR EUROPE.

Cimbria	New York	Hamburg	June 22
Minnesota	New York	Liverpool	June 23
Cuba	New York	Liverpool	June 23
Caledonia	New York	Glasgow	June 23
Siberia	New York	Liverpool	June 24
Hermann	New York	Bremen	June 24
Helvetia	New York	Liverpool	June 26
Cortes	New York	New Orleans	June 26
Europa	New York	Glasgow	June 26
Lafayette	New York	Havre	June 26
G. of Brooklyn	New York	Liverpool	June 26
C. of Washington	New York	Liverpool	June 29
Nevada	New York	Liverpool	June 30
City of Antwerp	New York	Liverpool	July 3
India	New York	Glasgow	July 3

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

North America	New York	Rio Janeiro	June 23
Prometheus	Philada	Charleston	June 24
Pioneer	Philada	Wilmington	June 29

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamer H. L. Gaw, Iler, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Barque Blair Athol, Haines, Cork or Falmouth, E. A. Souder & Co.
Schr E. G. Willard, Parsons, Portland, J. Rommel, Jr. & Bro.
Schr Morning Light, Ireland, New London, do.
Schr Gilbert Green, Westcott, Lynn, do.
Schr Lady Emma, Whittaker, Bridgeport, do.
Schr Glenwood, Lawrence, Lynn, do.
Schr Morning Star, Lynch, Ansonia, Conn., do.
Schr Aid, Smith, Beverly, do.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Norman, Crowell, 46 hours from Boston, with mdse. and passengers to H. Winsor & Co. Off Morris Liston's, saw schr J. J. Spencer, from Cardenas, coming up.
Steamer D. Utley, Davis, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Br. barque Caledonia, Wilson, 15 days from Trinidad, with molasses to S. & W. Welsh—vessel to Workman & Co.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HAVRE-DE-GRACE, June 22.—Canal boat Priscilla, with lumber to H. Croskey, left here for Philadelphia this morning.

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

EASTON & McMAHON'S BULLETIN.

NEW YORK OFFICE, June 21.—Six barges leave to-night for Baltimore, light.
National, with saltpetre, for Wilmington.
R. J. Chard, with brimstone, for Philadelphia.
G. P. Hier, with salt, for Philadelphia.
A. V. McKeel, with iron, for Chester.

BALTIMORE BRANCH OFFICE, June 21.—The following barges leave in tow to-night, eastward:—
Mary X.; M. L. Wilcox; M. Bartlett; Jane Elliott; Velocipede; Wm. Avery; L. Rover; Sarah Hummel; Charles; Alex. Toms; Mary Debrell; and P. Abbe, all with coal for New York.
Boats D. W. C. Stephens and Late and Early got off in addition to those reported yesterday.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Theone, Hellmers, for Philadelphia, entered out at Liverpool 9th inst.
Ship Kosmos, Ellefsen, hence for Rotterdam, was off Portland 6th inst.
Ship Tuscarora, Rowland, for Philadelphia, entered out at Liverpool 4th inst.
Ship C. H. Southard, Ross, for Philadelphia, entered out at Liverpool 7th inst.
Steam ship J. W. Everman, Snyder, hence, at Charleston yesterday.
Barque Poseidon, Kundson, sailed from Queenstown 10th inst. for London.
Barque Carl Johanne, Nordin, hence for Antwerp, was off Sicily 5th inst.
Barque Anna, Neilson, hence, at Stettin 4th inst.
Barque Malvina Degner, Sprenger, for Philadelphia, cleared at London 9th inst.
Barque Island Queen, Brooks, hence for Antwerp, at Flushing 8th inst.
Brig Leonard Myers, Hicks, 72 days from Palermo, at New York 20th inst.
Brig Etta M. Tucker, Tucker, from Cienfuegos for Portland, Me., was spoken 17th inst. lat. 35 15, long. 73 44.
Brig Samuel Welsh, from Cow Bay for New York, sailed from Holmes' Hole 18th inst.
Brig Altavela, Thompson, hence, at Mayaguez 3d inst.
Schrs Thos. Hoor, Somers, from Boston, and Abbie Pitman, Lambord, from Gardiner, both for Philadelphia, sailed from Holmes' Hole 18th inst.
Schrs Ethan Allen, Blake, from Gardiner, and Mary Riley, Riley, from Boston, both for Philadelphia, at Holmes' Hole P. M. 18th inst.
Schrs Fanny Keating, Daniels, hence for Gardiner, and L. M. Warren, Warren, hence for Boston, at Holmes' Hole A. M. 19th inst.
Schr Anthea Godfrey, Godfrey, 30 days from Apalachicola, at New York yesterday.
Schr Revenue, Rogers, hence, at Fall River 18th inst.
Schr Charles McCarthy, Barclay, at Buenos Ayres 26th April for Boston.
Schr Delmont, Gales, for Philadelphia, cleared at Havana 12th inst.—before reported cleared 3d.
Schr William, Outhouse, from Martinique, sailed from St. Thomas 7th inst. for Philadelphia.
Schr Sarah J. Thomas, Arnold, from Boston for Philadelphia, at New York 20th inst.
Schr J. Cadwallader, Steelman, hence, at Salem 18th instant.
Schr Naiad Queen, Dion, hence, at New York 20th inst.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

Official information has been received that, from the 1st day of May, 1869, a Bell Buoy would be placed on the shoal off Cape Blanco, near Porto Ferrajo, Elba.
The buoy is white, surmounted by a red ball, and is moored in 9¾ fathoms, about 800 yards north of the point of Cape Blanco.

BANK REPORTS.

ABSTRACT OF REPORT OF CONDITION OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC OF PHILADELPHIA, made to the Comptroller of the Currency, as shown by its books at the close of business on the 12th day of June, 1869:—

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts		$1,280,334 55
United States Bonds deposited with the Treasurer of United States	500,000 00	
Bonds on hand	141,000 00	
Real Estate (productive)	132,121 10	
		$2,053,455 65
Legal-tender Notes, Coin, and Certificates	360,960 00	
National Bank Notes	31,718 00	
Fractional Currency and Stamps	6,518 82	
Premiums	9,925 00	
Due from other Banks	571,730 99	
		980,852 81
Expenses and Taxes		8,196 44
Total		$3,042,506 60

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock	$1,000,000 00
Circulation	417,300 00
Deposits	1,591,289 48
Profit and Loss	33,717 12
Total	$3,042,506 60

Philadelphia, June 18, 1869. 6 19 stuth 6t

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

REMOVAL.

A. B. WARDEN,
IMPORTER OF
Watches, Diamonds, and Jewelry,
Has Removed from the S. E. corner of Fifth an Chesnut Streets to
No. 1029 CHESNUT Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
N. B.—WATCHES REPAIRED IN THE BEST MANNER. 3 11 thstu1

RICH JEWELRY.

JOHN BRENNAN
DIAMOND DEALER AND JEWELLER,
NO. 13 SOUTH EIGHTH STREET,
4 29 thstu3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.
DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
802 Chestnut St., Phila.
Ladies' and Gents' Watches,
AMERICAN AND IMPORTED,
Of the most celebrated makers.
FINE VEST CHAINS AND LEONTINES, in 14 and 18 karat.
DIAMOND an other Jewelry of the latest designs
Engagement and Wedding Rings, in 18-karat and coin.
Sold Silver-Ware for Bridal Presents, Table Cutlery, Plated Ware, etc. 3 27

ESTABLISHED 1828.
WATCHES, JEWELRY, CLOCKS, SILVERWARE, and FANCY GOODS.
G. W. RUSSELL,
NO. 22 N. SIXTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

WILLIAM B. WARNE & CO.,
Wholesale Dealers in
WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
S. E. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets, 3 24] Second floor, and late of No. 35 S. THIRD St.

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM
SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN, FURNISHING STORE.
PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
WINCHESTER & CO.,
11 2 No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

H. S. K. C.
Harris' Seamless Kid Gloves.
EVERY PAIR WARRANTED.
EXCLUSIVE AGENTS FOR GENTS' GLOVES.
J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
5 27 trp NO. 814 CHESNUT STREET.

LARZELERE & BUCHEY,
Custom House Brokers and Notaries Public.
No. 405 LIBRARY STREET.
ALL CUSTOM HOUSE BUSINESS TRANSACTED.
PASSPORTS PROCURED. 1 11 tf

NOW IS THE TIME TO CLEANSE YOUR HOUSE.
WINCHER, HARTMAN & CO.'S
WASHING AND CLEANSING POWDER
Is unequalled for scrubbing Paints, Floors, and all household use. Ask for it and take no other.
W. H. BOWMAN, Sole Agent,
25 8m No. 1156 FRANKFORD Road

BOARDING.

AT NO. 1121 GIRARD STREET MAY BE obtained furnished and unfurnished rooms for lodging. Board also, if desired. 2 14 tf

AGRICULTURAL.

PHILADELPHIA RASPBERRY, JUCUNDA, Agriculturist, and other Strawberry; Lawton Blackberry Plants; Hartford, Concord, and other Grape Vines. For sale by T. S. & C. E. FLETCHER, Delanco, N. J.

DRY GOODS.

POPULAR PRICES FOR DRY GOODS
RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,
No. 727 CHESNUT Street.
REDUCTION IN DRESS GOODS.
Poplinettes.
Japanese Silks.
Grey Goods for Suits.
Embroidered Grenadines.
Lawns.
Ginghams.
Chintzes.
Chocolate Colored Linens.
Chocolate Colored Percales.
White Goods.
Mourning Goods.
RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,
NO. 727 CHESNUT STREET,
4 9 tfrp PHILADELPHIA.

GEO. D. WISHAM,
No. 7 N. EIGHTH St.,
Is now prepared to offer one of the largest and best selected stocks of
DRESS GOODS
TO BE FOUND IN THE CITY, AND WILL BE SOLD AT THE LOWEST CASH PRICES.
NEW GOODS OPENING DAILY.
Black Silks! Black Silks!
BLACK TAFFETA, only $1·50.
BLACK GROS GRAIN, HEAVY, $2·00.
BLACK GROS GRAIN, WIDE, $2·00.
BLACK GROS GRAIN, RICH, $2·25, $2·50, $2·75, $3·00, $3·50, $4·00, $4·50, $5·00.
FOR BARGAINS CALL AT
GEO. D. WISHAM'S
ONE PRICE STORE,
No. 7 North EIGHTH Street.
OUR MOTTO—SMALL PROFITS AND QUICK SALES. 4 15 thstu3mrp

EYRE & LANDELL,
FOURTH AND ARCH,
HAVE REDUCED ALL SUMMER GOODS TO CLOSE THEM OUT.
LADIES PREPARING FOR THEIR SUMMER TOURS CAN BE SUITED IN DRY GOODS ADAPTED TO THEIR WANTS.
BLACK LLAMA LACE POINTES.
EYRE & LANDELL,
FOURTH AND ARCH STREETS,
HAVE THIS SEASON MADE LLAMA LACE POINTES
A LEADING ARTICLE, AND NOW OFFER THE BEST ASSORTMENT IN THE CITY.
LLAMA POINTES, FROM $5 TO $100.
LLAMA POINTES, WHOLESALE.
LLAMA LACE JACKETS.
FISCHUES, OLGAS, AND ROTONDES.
WHITES OF ALL GRADES. 4 3 stuth3m

LADIES WHO ARE PREPARING FOR A SUMMER TRIP, OR THE WATERING PLACES,
Will find our stock of
WHITE GOODS
Very complete, embracing
THIN MATERIALS FOR WAISTS AND DRESSES, Including 8-4 FRENCH MUSLINS at 50 cents,
TARLATANES, FRENCH NAINSOOKS, in Plain, Striped, and Plaid, PIQUES, PEKINS, ETC.
As we make NECK-TIES, SCARFS, BOWS, LINEN COLLARS AND CUFFS, EMBROIDERED SETS, SASHES, ETC., SPECIALTIES,
In our assortment will always be found approved Novelties. [5 27 thstu15trp
E. M. NEEDLES & CO.,
NO. 1126 CHESNUT STREET.

A RARE BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY.
For sale, THE STOCK, FIXTURES, AND GOODWILL of a FIRST-CLASS BOOK, STATIONERY, AND NEWS DEPOT, having the AGENCY OF ALL THE PHILADELPHIA and New York Daily Papers, Weeklies, etc., and selling about ONE THOUSAND PAPERS DAILY, also doing an EXTENSIVE STATIONERY, BLANK BOOK, LITHOGRAPHING, PRINTING, WALL PAPER AND WINDOW SHADE TRADE. SO SURE A BUSINESS would not have been relinquished but that the proprietor has engagements abroad. The most unexceptionable references can be given to some of the best houses in Philadelphia. A handsome three-story brick dwelling house is attached to the store, the furniture of which can be purchased very reasonable, or the building will be disposed of, if desired. HAVING BEEN ESTABLISHED THIRTEEN YEARS, AND THE CLOSEST ATTENTION PAID TO IT, THE ORDER PORTION ALONE OF THE TRADE IS A GOOD BUSINESS IN ITSELF.
Apply to JOHN GREIG,
6 17 Chester, Pa.

BOARDMAN'S
SECOND ANNUAL EXCURSION TO ATLANTIC CITY,
From Saturday Afternoon, June 26, to Monday, June 28, 1869.
Leave Vine Street Wharf Saturday at 3·30 P. M.
Returning, leave Atlantic Monday at 7 A. M., June 28.
Round Trip, $2·00. 6 14 12t

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO., PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 36 NORTH WHARVES AND No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET, PHILADELPHIA. 2 22½
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH CATTELL.

AMUSEMENTS.

MR. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE.
Business Agent and Treasurer.....Joseph D. Murphy
Leader of Opera.....F. Shaffer
GRAND TESTIMONIAL BENEFIT TO MR. JOHN T. DONNELLY,
suggested by the entire press of Philadelphia,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 23, 1869.
The Committee of Arrangements desire to thank the many Artists who have so cheerfully tendered their services, many of whom it will be impossible to place upon the programme, but whose kindness, nevertheless, will be remembered. Their thanks are due to Mrs. John Drew, who, in the kindest manner, tenders her beautiful Theatre to the gifted young Artiste and Prima Donna,
MISS SUSAN GAYTON AND COMIC ENGLISH OPERA COMPANY.
Miss Blanche Galton, Mr. Thomas Whiffin,
Mr. A. Kelleher, Mr. G. R. Dodworth,
Mr. F. F. Mackey, Mr. Robert Craig,
Mrs. Frank Mordaunt, Frank Moran,
Mr. E. N. Slocum, of
CARNCROSS & DIXEY'S MINSTRELS.
Grand Opening Overture.....Orchestra
Led by.....G. R. Dodworth
The Charming Operetta (by desire)
LITSCHEN AND FRITZCHEN!
Litschen, with introduced songs.....Miss Susan Galton
Fritzchen.....Mr. Thomas Whiffin
MR. A. KELLEHER in a Solo.
Craig's Comedietta,
LOVE MADE BY MIMICRY;
Adolphus Latherum,
J. S. Clarke, Esq., ...Mr. R. Craig
Stuart Robson,
With imitations of
MR. CHARLES DICKENS,
concluding with his Celebrated Speech before the curtain, a la MR. JOHN BROUGHAM.
MR. FRANK MORAN in one of his celebrated acts, assisted by MR. E. N. SLOCUM, of
CARNCROSS & DIXEY'S MINSTRELS!
and the laughable Offenbachian Operetta entitled
LES DEUX AVEUGLES!
(By request).
Giraffier, a Blind Beggar.....Miss Blanche Galton
Patchen, another Blind Beggar.....Mr. Thomas Whiffin
SEATS SECURED AT THE BOX OFFICE.
Open Daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M.
Commence at 8 precisely.
Prices of Admission as usual. 6 21

WALNUT ST. THEATRE. BEGINS AT 8.—THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, June 22, SECOND NIGHT of Dion Boucicault's great and most successful Drama of the age, entitled
ARRAH-NA-POGUE.
Shaun, the Post.....Mr. J. E. McDonough
With Song "Wearing of the Green."
Arrah Meelish.....Miss Josie Orton
With Songs, "Cushla ma Machree" and "From My Love Parted."
Fanny Power.....Mrs. Charles Walcot
Colonel O'Grady.....Mr. Charles Walcot
Beamish McCool.....Mr. H. K. Chester
Feency.....Mr. W. H. Bailey

FOX'S AMERICAN, WALNUT, ABOVE EIGHTH.—Open all Summer. 100 Performers. More Stars. Butler Pantomime Company. Val. Love and Nellie Maskell Troupe. Annie Hindle, female Lingardist. Du Rose and the Grand Ballet. Sam De Vere and the Minstrels. Doors open at 7·30. Saturday afternoon doors open at 1.30.

VALER'S (LATE MILLER'S) WINTER GARDEN Nos. 720, 722, 724, and 726 VINE Street, THE GRAND ORCHESTRION, formerly the property of the GRAND DUKE OF BADEN, purchased at great expense by JACOB VALER, of this city, in combination with FLAMER'S ORCHESTRA and Miss NELLIE ANDERSON, will perform EVERY AFTERNOON and EVENING at the above-mentioned place. Admission free. 1 13tf

FURNITURE, ETC.

FURNITURE.
T. & J. A. HENKELS
HAVING REMOVED TO THEIR
ELEGANT STORE,
No. 1002 ARCH Street,
Are now selling FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE at very Reduced Prices. 4 1 3mrp

FURNITURE.
A. & H. LEJAMBRE
HAVE REMOVED THEIR
Furniture & Upholstering Warerooms
TO
NO. 1127 CHESNUT STREET,
3 10 wfm6mrp GIRARD ROW.

FOR
BARGAINS IN FURNITURE
GO TO
RICHMOND & CO.,
No. 45 South SECOND Street,
6 5 1m ABOVE CHESNUT, EAST SIDE.

HOME LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF NEW YORK.
WALTER S. GRIFFITH, President.
A solid, safe, and reliable Company.
Assets over two million dollars ($2,000,000), most securely invested, and rapidly increasing.
A MEMBERSHIP OF OVER 10,000.
Persons contemplating assurance on their lives are vited to examine the literature of the Company, which may be had at the Philadelphia office,
Southwest corner of FOURTH and LIBRARY Streets
6 3 thstu3m B. K. ESLER, General Agent.

ICE CREAM AND WATER ICE.

THE NEAPOLITAN
ICE CREAM AND WATER ICES.
THE PUREST AND BEST IN THE WORLD.
This celebrated Brick Ice Cream and Water Ice can be carried in a paper to any part of the city, as you would candy. Fifteen or twenty different kinds of them are kep constantly on hand, and ONE HUNDRED DIFFERENT FLAVORS can

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet); or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

TUESDAY, JUNE 22, 1869.

THE RATIFICATION MEETING.

The Republican City Executive Committee has issued a call for a mass meeting to be held at Concert Hall to-morrow evening. It is headed by a noble sentiment:—"The Union, the Constitution, the Laws!" The next line is equally unobjectionable and patriotic:—"One Flag and one Government!" The third line is also very commendable:—"Beloved at home, respected abroad!" The fourth announces a "Grand Republican *Ratification* Mass Meeting," and suggests the inquiry, What is to be ratified? If the intention is to endorse and eulogize all the objectionable nominations recently made by the conventions which disregarded the popular will, and by corruption and fraud forced upon the Republican ticket men who should never have been placed there, the City Executive Committee acted wisely in selecting, at this warm season, a close room instead of an open square for this purpose. If any grave emergency required an assemblage of the Republican supporters of "the Union, the Constitution, the laws," or of "one flag, one government!" a building larger than the Peace Jubilee Coliseum would be thronged with eager spirits anxious to respond to this appeal; but if the business of the meeting is to bolster up the desperate and despicable pretensions of tricksters who are neither "beloved at home" nor "respected abroad," a public hall of moderate size will answer very well for this purpose.

We are of those who believe that it is quite possible to have "one flag and one government" without submitting to the painful necessity of selecting notoriously corrupt and incompetent legislators, and that "the Union, the Constitution, the laws" may be maintained even if a nomination for a lucrative local office, which was acquired by unfair means, is indignantly spurned at the general election.

There are times when partisan machinery serves a useful purpose, and when the best course for every Republican is to support the whole ticket, "without a why or wherefore," beyond the fact that it is the ticket. But the readiness of the people to act on this theory becomes a source of evil when politicians grow base enough to impose upon their generosity, and thrust upon them "nominations not fit to be made," in the belief that there is no limit to their submissiveness. If such machinations are not resisted, they eventually destroy the preponderance of any organization which has a powerful antagonist ready and anxious to profit by its mistakes.

This general observation is specially true of Philadelphia. The first duty of the Republican party here is to purify itself, or to satisfy the voters that its best men, rather than its worst members, possess a controlling influence in its deliberations. All the assaults made upon it by the Democratic party, united with all the frauds perpetrated by that organization, have not weakened Republicanism in this city, as much as its own weak, inferior, or bad nominations. With thousands of men in its ranks who would add strength to its tickets, it is a rare occurrence for any man of this class to be nominated, while year after year men are put forward whose individual claims inspire only ridicule, hatred, or disgust.

If the politicians who profess to take special charge of the welfare of the party can do no better than this, it is time that their services were dispensed with, and that the people treated their rotten nominations with utter contempt. No good purpose can be served by sending back to Harrisburg the six renominated candidates who disgraced themselves there last winter; and if Houseman is elected, the ring which secured his nomination will be stimulated to new efforts to monopolize the official prizes of the city for a few of the most undeserving men in it.

Instead of holding mass meetings to ratify the objectionable nominations, the best thing the patriotic men of the party can do is to devise measures that will ensure their overwhelming defeat. They have neither the ability nor the disposition to advance Republican principles. They are greedy seekers for the spoils, whose election will only reflect discredit and disgrace upon any organization that sustains them, while their overthrow will pave the way for wiser and purer action in future conventions, and for the good time coming when nominations will be made for the purpose of giving prominence to men who can at once gratify and serve the public. This is the true business of these preliminary gatherings; and when they put their stamp on material known to be pinchbeck or nickel it should not be suffered to circulate as sterling coin.

THE FRENCH CABLE.

The Great Eastern was a triumph of engineering skill, but in every other respect she was a failure. The projectors succeeded in putting afloat the largest vessel that had ever been built since the time of Noah's ark, but they also demonstrated in a very conclusive manner that for practical purposes a ship of that size was worthless. Although a failure in the first instance, the Great Eastern has, nevertheless, been utilized in a manner not perhaps contemplated by her builders. It would perhaps be too much to say that the laying of the Atlantic cable would have been an impossibility without her, but there is no doubt that the work was performed better and with fewer risks than would have attended it under any other circumstances. The Great Eastern's sphere of usefulness, therefore, appears to have been found when she succeeded in completing the magnetic link which binds the Old World with the New. All things considered, the laying of the Atlantic cable was the most wonderful achievement of the age; and although it is comparatively an easy task to repeat the performance, and, perhaps, to improve on it, the first projectors of this great enterprise must always be held in grateful remembrance.

Through the first cable the intelligence comes to us that the work of laying a new wire between France and the United States was successfully inaugurated yesterday. At an early hour in the morning the splice was made between the shore end and the deep sea cable, and the Great Eastern then got under way, with her prow pointing to our shores, and paying out the cable, as the despatch tells us, "with ease and rapidity," and with every prospect of success.

The laying of this second cable has not made as much talk as the first, and there are probably many persons who do not even know that the work is really in progress. Our despatches from the other side of the Atlantic come to us so regularly every day that they have become quite commonplace affairs, and no longer excite astonishment or even comment. It was, of course, expected that the first cable would be followed by others, although it was scarcely anticipated that the work would be undertaken so soon. This second cable, however, is important in more ways than one. The old line is under British control at both ends, while this one will have a terminus on our own coast, and, with the other end in France, we will have a decided advantage in case of any disagreement with the British Government. The competition which a second cable will excite will also have the effect of lessening the rate of charges and of increasing the business. Two telegraph lines between this country and Europe ought to pay handsomely, and that this second cable should be projected so soon after the laying of the first one is of itself a proof that greater telegraphic facilities are needed. If no accident happens, the Great Eastern will in a few days make her appearance, and in the meantime we can only wish her a prosperous voyage, and hope that nothing will occur to mar the success of the enterprise.

Thrusting a Jewel Aside.—Our cross-eyed contemporary, the *Age*, has contrived to perceive the circumstance that "in all the Southern States the Radicals are relaxing their iron-clad policy," being impressed with this fact by learning that the Republican Executive Committee of Mississippi, in their call for a State Convention, invite the co-operation of "all who desire the adoption of the new Constitution, with every harsh feature omitted." Yet in the very next article the *Age* indulges in a tirade against the "Radicals," because an effort is being made by them to obtain money for paying the necessary and legitimate expenses of the approaching political contest in Virginia. The writer makes an onslaught upon Radical debauchery, and gives evidence of being very sick at the stomach over the prospect of seeing negro Senators and Representatives in the halls of legislation at Washington which once echoed the voices of Mason, Hunter, Pryor and Wise. Evidently, the two articles were penned by two different hands, one of the writers being a little more cross-eyed than the other. In this way only can we account for the ruthless manner in which our contemporary thrusts aside the jewel of consistency, as a gaudy and worthless bauble.

Bad, but no Remedy.—The Supreme Court at Nisi Prius has granted an injunction restraining St. Andrew's Lutheran Church from proceeding with the work upon the new church building at the southwest corner of Broad and Arch streets. This action by the Court was based upon a covenant in the original title, to the effect that no building other than a private residence should be erected upon the site. Under such circumstances there could be no other decision, but the existence of this covenant is certainly a matter of regret, as the beauty of Broad street will suffer greatly by it. At Broad and Arch streets there is already one attractive edifice, used as a place of worship by a wealthy Baptist congregation, and the Methodist Episcopal Church directly opposite, which is destined to be one of the most magnificent buildings on Broad street, is being pushed forward with as much rapidity as is possible. The erection of still another imposing church at the intersection of the two streets would have rendered this locality one of the most attractive in the city, and tended greatly towards the adornment of Broad street. But this unfortunate covenant looms up and puts an end to the project.

—For once the colonists of Algeria are full of hope. The more critical period of the year is passed without its attendant plague of locusts. The sirocco has not swept over the fields with its poisonous blasts, and the young harvests promise to make up for the misfortunes of last year's famine. The Kabyles begin to descend from the mountains to help the gathering in, and the lethargic Arabs are at a premium. The colonists, using as their organ the Algerian newspapers, invite the temporary immigration of farm-laborers, so great is their dread lest part of their abundant harvests should be wasted for want of hands. Last winter great numbers of Spaniards were driven from Algeria by want, and some of these, after three month' employment on public works, returned to Spain with a little money and a good supply of clothes. This is a better account of things than one could have expected after so many successive calamities; and a writer in the *Akbar* thinks that the example would be largely followed by French laborers were a free passage offered. The help of the soldiers is less to depended on this year, moreover as they are occupied not in fighting the Arabs, but in fighting the locusts, a much more harmless and effective kind of warfare. As soon as the harbingers of the swarm were seen on the borders of the desert, troops were sent down to the slaughter, which is still going on. Doubtless the need of the colonists is a pressing one, but it seems a pity that the native population cannot be made more available. The Arab will work when hungry. The Kabyle will work for money. Surely, there are enough of these!

—The Berlin *Post* publishes some curious news from its St. Petersburg correspondent relative to the doings of the Russians in Central Asia. "The authorities at Taschkend," says the correspondent, "have proposed that several 'scientific and commercial' expeditions should be sent into Upper Tartary. This country, which three years ago belonged to China, and has since recovered its independence through a successful rebellion of the natives, lies between the Russian province of Semipalatinsk and British India. Should it be visited by one of those 'scientific' expeditions which in Asia are usually the precursors of Russian columns, it is easy to see what importance the English will attach to the undertaking. Indeed, in that case, the suspicion of aggressive designs on the part of Russia would be stronger than ever, for the natives set their faces against all Russian visitors, inexorably turn back the Russian caravans when they attempt to enter the country, and are said to have cut off the nose of a Russian merchant who crossed the frontier in spite of their prohibition. It is probable, therefore, that the proposed expeditions will be attacked, and thus give a pretext for the usual military operations."

—It lately occurred to the management of the Royal Alfred Theatre that the severity of the rule "No children in arms admitted" might be mitigated for matrons of dramatic tastes by providing a special cloak-room, where they could leave their infants, just as other ladies leave their shawls and bonnets. A *creche* was accordingly instituted in the theatre, with an experienced nurse to welcome the little strangers and attend to their wants. A small charge was made for each of them, the mother receiving a ticket, on presentation of which the child was returned to her. The experiment, however, has been attended with unforeseen results, which have compelled its abandonment. We learn from a notice which has just been posted at the theatre that while mothers have been glad to avail themselves of the new cloak-room, they have forgotten to come back for their babies. The result is an accumulation of infants, which the manager now threatens to send to the workhouse "if not claimed within three days, and all expenses paid." "No more children," it is added, "can be taken care of, as previously announced."

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE UNION, THE CONSTITUTION,

THE LAWS!

ONE FLAG AND ONE GOVERNMENT!

BELOVED AT HOME, RESPECTED ABROAD!

GRAND REPUBLICAN

RATIFICATION MASS MEETING

AT

CONCERT HALL,

ON WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 23, 1869,

AT 8 O'CLOCK.

The following distinguished gentlemen will address the meeting:—

Hon. A. K. McCLURE,
Hon. A. G. OLMSTEAD,
Hon. SIMON BARTHOLOMEW,
Hon. JOHN SCOTT,
Hon. THOMAS MARSHALL,
Gen. JOSHUA T. OWEN,
Hon. JAMES M. SCOVEL,
Hon. JAMES POLLOCK,
Major A. R. CALHOUN,
Major BROWN,
Hon. JOHN CESSNA,
Hon. JOHN W. FORNEY,
Hon. WAYNE McVEIGH.

By order of the City Executive Committee.

JOHN L. HILL,
President.

JOHN McCULLOUGH, ROBERT T. GILL, } Secretaries. 6 22 2t

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REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

REAL ESTATE.—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Modern three-story Brick Dwelling, No. 1134 Coates street, east of Twelfth street. On Tuesday, June 29, 1869, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that modern three-story brick messuage, with two-story back building and lot of ground, situate on the south side of Coates street, east of Twelfth street, No. 1134; containing in front on Coates street 19 feet (including half a 2-feet wide alley), and extending in depth 70 feet. Clear of all incumbrance. Terms—$3000 may remain on mortgage. Immediate possession. Keys next door east.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
6 22 tuths3t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE.—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Three Brick Dwellings, No. 1434 Cadwalader street, north of Master street. On Tuesday, July 13, 1869, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all those brick messuages and lot of ground situate on the west side of Cadwalader street, 271 feet north of Master street, No. 1434; containing in front on Cadwalader street 20 feet, and extending in depth 80 feet. The improvements are two three-story brick and one two-story brick dwellings (standing back off from the street), forming a court. Subject to a yearly ground rent of $42. M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
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CLOTHING.

OUR SUMMER MANIFESTO.

Here's our summer manifesto!
Every man shall wear his best, oh!
And in thin clothes we'll be dressed, oh!
BOUGHT OF ROCKHILL & WILSON.

Now we have the heat of summer;
Hottest weather now is come, ah!
See the panting public run, ah!
TO BUY OF ROCKHILL & WILSON!

Sure, it is the month of June, sir;
Burning is the sun at noon, sir;
Don't you want thin pantaloons, sir?
BUY OF ROCKHILL & WILSON!

Thick clothes are indeed a pest, oh!
So we close our MANIFESTO,
And in thin clothes we'll be dressed, oh!
BOUGHT OF ROCKHILL & WILSON.

It is needless to add that

ROCKHILL & WILSON

CONTINUE TO KEEP,

AT THEIR BIG BROWN STORE,

CLOTHES, THIN AND CHEAP

AS EVER YOU WORE!

NOS. 603 AND 605 CHESNUT STREET,

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SPRING AND SUMMER STYLES OF THE LATEST IMPORTATIONS.

A Superior Garment at a reasonable price.
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THE ONLY GENUINE AND ORIGINAL

ALBERT AND EUGENIE,

AND A LARGE VARIETY OF FINE BISCUITS,

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The Largest Biscuit Manufacturers in Europe.

CHOICE TABLE SHERRY

AT A LOW PRICE.

Another invoice of our well-known

TABLE SHERRY,

In small casks of 20 gallons each, at $2·75 per gallon by the cask, or $3 by the five gallon demijohn.
The purity of this Wine is unquestionable, and its use is now almost universal.

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NEW SPICED SALMON,

FIRST OF THE SEASON.

ALBERT C. ROBERTS,

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The Original Fireworks Store, Established in 1832.

The largest and most complete stock in the city.
Exhibition Pieces of the most beautiful kind, for private display, and in great variety.

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BUY THE BEST. QUINTON TOMATOES FULL NATURAL FLAVOR RETAINED.

TOMATOES in season, fresh from the vines, are not more excellent.
Cans large, and full of pure solid Tomatoes. TRY A CAN.
FOR SALE BY ALL GROCERS AND MARKETMEN.

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$500 REWARD.—FIVE HUNDRED DOLlars reward will be paid for any information that will lead to the arrest, detection, and conviction of the person or persons that set on fire the Freight Depot of this Company on the night of April 28 last.

W. S. WILSON,
General Superintendent Philadelphia, Germantown and Norristown Railroad Company.
Philadelphia, June 14, 1869. 6 16 6t

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WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTIlated and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 11 19 3p

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The undersigned, lately of New Jersey, has leased the WARM SPRINGS, situate at the base of Warriors' Ridge Mountain, five miles north of the Pennsylvania Railroad station at Huntington, Huntingdon county, Pa.

Families and others seeking pleasure and comfort will find here a fine hotel with large airy rooms, an excellent table, beautiful forest with grand mountain scenery, elegant baths and bath-houses supplied from the clear crystal waters of the famous springs so efficacious in rheumatism, certain remedy for gout, etc.; billiard-table, bowling-alley, etc.; play-grounds for children in the beautiful grove; fine hunting and fishing grounds.

EXCURSION TICKETS

will be issued by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company from Philadelphia, Lancaster, Harrisburg, and Pittsburg to this place at about half price.

Hacks connecting with the railroad trains daily from Huntingdon to the Springs.

Persons remaining two months will be accommodated with boarding and use of baths at $8 per week. Fair reduction for children and servants.

JAMES MAULLS, Proprietor.
Huntingdon Warm Springs, June 10, 1869.

REFERENCES.
R. M. Slaymaker, La Pierre House.
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OCEAN HOUSE.

CAPE MAY, NEW JERSEY.

MAY 5, 1869.

This well-known and favorite House having been thoroughly renovated and improved, will be re-opened by the undersigned, as a first-class Family Hotel, on the twenty-fourth of June next.

The OCEAN HOUSE is situated within fifty yards of the beach. It offers superior advantages to Families on account of quiet and the high character of its guests; and it will be kept strictly home-like in every respect. Seventy-five New Bathing Rooms have been added, and many other important improvements, which will contribute greatly to the comfort of visitors.

The Proprietors have had several years' experience in Cape May Hotel business, and have secured help which will equal that of any other House on the Island.

Every effort will be made to give satisfaction to all who may favor the OCEAN HOUSE with their patronage.

For Rooms, etc., address [5 31 mwf4p1m

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COLUMBIA HOUSE, CAPE MAY, N. J.

WILL RECEIVE GUESTS on and after JUNE 24th.

Extensive alterations and additions, added to the great advantage in location which the Columbia possesses, in consequence of the tendency of Cape May improvements, enable us to promise our patrons more than ordinary satisfaction.

For Rooms, etc., address

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6 15 mwf 2m MERCHANTS' HOTEL, Philada.

STOCKTON HOTEL,

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WILL OPEN ON THE 24th OF JUNE, 1869.

This Hotel has been erected within the past year; affords ample accommodations for nearly one thousand guests, and is furnished equal to any of the leading hotels in the United States.

For terms, etc., until then, address

PETER GARDNER,
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UNITED STATES HOTEL,

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,

Will open for the reception of guests on

SATURDAY, JUNE 26, 1869.

HASSLER'S BAND, under the direction of Simon Hassler, is engaged for the season.

Persons wishing to engage rooms will apply to

GEORGE FREEMAN, Superintendent,
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BROWN & WOELPPER,
6 5 2m No. 827 RICHMOND Street, Philadelphia.

SURF HOUSE,

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WILL BE OPEN FOR GUESTS JUNE 26.

The plan of the House may be seen, and rooms secured, until June 26, at the LA PIERRE HOUSE, Philadelphia.

TERMS MODERATE.

THOMAS FARLEY, Proprietor.

Carl Sentz's Parlor Orchestra has been engaged for the season. 6 1 1m

CONGRESS HALL,

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NOW OPEN.

FOR ROOMS, ADDRESS

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Hassler's Full Band. 6 15 tuths6t

EPHRATA MOUNTAIN SPRINGS,

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This popular and well-known SUMMER RESORT will be opened for the reception of guests on the 15th of June, under the auspices of J. W. FREDERICK, the former proprietor.

The entire establishment has been renovated and refitted with new and elegant furniture. 4 27 2m

LIGHT-HOUSE COTTAGE,

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., conveniently located to good and safe bathing, is now open. Leave cars at U. S. Hotel.

6 16 1m JONAH WOOTTON, Proprietor.

COZZENS' WEST POINT HOTEL

Terms for JUNE $3·50 per day, or $21 per week. For JULY, $4 per day, or $21 to $28 per week.

6 20t SYLVANUS T. COZZENS.

MARVIN'S SPHERICALS.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, York, Pa., June 14, 1869.

Messrs. Marvin & Co.:

Gentlemen:—The Spherical Safe No. 4 was duly received and subjected to such tests as we required, and we are glad to say that it withstood all the assaults made upon it.

Respectfully,

D. E. SMALL, President.

York Tries a Spherical.

In York's fair streets, where Rebel bugles blew,
When Lee marched North to find his Waterloo,
Peace scatters blessings now with bounteous hand,
And grateful plenty fills the smiling land.
A trial, not of arms, together drew
Her people lately, to a novel view;
To test with power in every way they could
The huge BLACK BALL that on the pavement stood.
They first skilled men, with hardened drills, obtain,
To penetrate its iron skull in vain;
The tempered steel snaps on its flinty form,
And feebly fails the sturdy shell to harm;
Now brawny arms aloft the sledges wield,
Dealing stout blows, to force the sides to yield;
The powerful sinews tire at last to swing;
The solid sledge, cracked like a worthless thing,
No more assails the impenetrable ball,
And MARVIN'S BURGLAR SAFE defies them all.

OF THE ABOVE

Chrome Iron Spherical Safes

THERE ARE A FEW MORE LEFT

AT

MARVIN & CO.'S,

NO. 721 CHESNUT STREET,

6 18 6t4p MASONIC HALL.

DARING ATTEMPT TO ROB

HERRING'S PATENT

FRANKLINITE BANKER'S CHEST.

PERRYVILLE STATION, PENNSYLVANIA RR., June 12, 1869.

Messrs. Farrel, Herring & Co.,
No. 629 Chesnut street, Philadelphia.

Gents:—A persistent but unsuccessful effort was made on the night of May 29, 1869, to drill the Banker's chest received from you a few month ago.

From facts that have come to our knowledge, it is evident that the attempt to open it was renewed on Sunday evening following. Finding all efforts to drill it useless, the effort was then made to break the lock. The hammering was heard by parties in the neighborhood for several hours, but supposing it to arise from the railroad men replacing a defective rail, excited no alarm. The tools, with the exception of the drills, were left. It is evident that they were not only prepared, but perfectly familiar with the construction of your Chest.

That they failed is another evidence that your Banker's Chests are what you claim for them, Burglar-Proof.

Respectfully yours,

6 15 4p J. BALSBACK, Agent.

DREXEL & CO.,

NO. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

American and Foreign

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ISSUE DRAFTS AND CIRCULAR LETTERS CREDIT available on presentation in any part of Europe.

Travellers can make all their financial arrangements through us, and we will collect their interest and dividends without charge.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & Co., New York. | DREXEL, HARJES & Co., Paris. [3 10 4p

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THE LATEST AND BEST.

THE PARHAM

NEW FAMILY SEWING MACHINE.

Combining all the good qualities of the best machines in the market, with many new and admirable features not found in any other. Is adapted for every description of family sewing and for light manufacturing purposes; is decidedly the most perfect, simple, and reliable FAMILY SEWING MACHINE ever invented. It is elegant in style and finish; simple in construction; noiseless in operation; makes perfect work on every description of material; is perfectly free in all its movements; is very light running, and is a pleasure for the operator to use it. Call and examine it at the office of

THE PARHAM SEWING MACHINE CO.,
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PIANOS, ETC.

STECK & CO.'S & HAINES BROS. PIANO FORTES,
AND MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET AND METROPOLITAN ORGANS,
with the new and beautiful
VOX HUMANA.
Every inducement offered to purchasers.
J. E. GOULD,
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ALBRECHT,
RIEKES & SCHMIDT,
MANUFACTURERS OF
FIRST-CLASS PIANO-FORTES.
Full guarantee and moderate prices.
5 24 WAREROOMS, No. 610 ARCH Street.

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CHOICE FAMILY FLOUR,

For the Trade or at Retail.

EVERY BARREL WARRANTED.

Keystone Flour Mills,

Nos. 19 and 21 GIRARD Avenue,
5 19 1mrp East of Front street.

GLOUCESTER POINT.—GO YOURself and take the family to this cool, delightful spot.

New steamers, with every comfort, leave SOUTH Street wharf daily, every few minutes. 6 15 3m*

AT THE SEA-SIDE.

A Day's Sojourn at Atlantic City —The Opening of the Excursion Season and of the New Excursion House.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., June 21, 1869.

To-day has witnessed the formal inauguration of the season of 1869 at this sea-side resort, by an excursion over the Camden and Atlantic Railroad, under the auspices of the officers of the company. Those who were invited to participate in the excursion assembled at the Vine street ferry at 9 o'clock this morning, to the number of about one hundred and sixty, the party comprising representatives of the Philadelphia newspapers, prominent railroad officials, and gentlemen in other and varied walks of life. About a quarter past 9 o'clock the train left Camden, under the management of Mr. H. Whiteman, Secretary, and Mr. David H. Munday, General Superintendent of the road, and proceeded through to the sea-side in about two hours, the tedium of the journey being relieved by the performances of the band of Carncross & Dixey's Opera House, which is to be permanently located at the new Excursion House during the summer. The engine "Curlew," which drew the train, was elaborately decorated with flags, this circumstances, added to the music, attracting considerable attention in all the towns and hamlets on the route.

Arrived at the sea-side, a large number of the excursionists paused not until they were in the embrace of the ocean. The day has been a most delightful one, the heavy rain of last evening having served to moderate the temperature to a point within the bounds of endurance. Yet the water was as warm as could be desired, and when the first chill had been driven from one's bones by the breaking waters, this initial bath imparted all the vigor and newness of life which is within its gift. Those who preferred dry land to a wrestle with the breakers are employing their time in strolling about the town and inspecting the new Excursion House until the dinner hour. At 3 o'clock we sit down to a banquet in the dining-room of the new Excursion House, which will be rounded off by speeches. At or about 5 o'clock the whole party will start on the homeward journey, each and all well satisfied with the day's disposition, saving that, like all other days of unalloyed delight, it must come to an end before man's capacity for enjoyment is fairly exhausted.

The new Excursion House, in the spacious hall of which we are soon to dine, supplies a need which has long been felt at this resort. Atlantic City is so near Philadelphia, and so accessible to its people, that it must always remain, as it has always been, exceedingly popular with that class of our community which can afford to take only a single day here and there during the summer for a resort to the sea-side. Heretofore there has been one great drawback to their thorough enjoyment of such passing episodes. The burning sands of the ocean shore have been their only refuge. During the height of the season all the hotels are crowded with permanent guests, leaving but little chance for even those who are willing to intrude upon them. Now, however, they are possessed of a refuge of their own, ample, commodious, and attractive.

The Sea View Excursion House, as it is called, stands close to the beach, at the distance of about a quarter of a mile below the Surf House, commanding a fine and unobstructed view of the ocean, and receiving the full benefit of the grand and invigorating sea breeze. It was erected by a company chartered for this especial purpose by the Legislature of New Jersey, the Camden and Atlantic Railroad Company, in its corporate capacity, owning a large share of the stock. The building cost about $50,000, and every dollar has been well spent, as it is certainly one of the largest and neatest institutions of the kind to be found in the country. The main building has a frontage on the ocean of nearly two hundred feet, with a side front upon the railroad of almost equal proportions. It is three stories in height, and is surmounted by a handsome tower, eighteen feet square, immediately over the main entrance, which is upon the railroad front. The entire ocean front, and a portion of the other, is surrounded by wide and spacious verandahs, on the level of both the first and second floors, affording ample room for the shelter, in full view of the ocean, of hundreds of people. Extending the whole length of the building, from the main entrance, is a hall fifteen feet in width. On the right are the reception-rooms and offices, and on the left is the dining-hall and ball-room, separated by a screen into two compartments. The entire length is 128 feet, the width 76 feet, and the height 22 feet, clear of all the complicated and ornamental work which supports the roof. When the partitions are removed, there is room for seating twelve hundred guests at table, and five hundred can partake of dinner. Hundreds are engaged in the pleasures of the dance. Beyond the dining-hall and ball-room are the restaurant, kitchen, and store-rooms, all of ample size and attractive arrangement. Below these are the cellars, and above them the servants' quarters. On the second floor are an elegantly furnished parlor, 36 feet square, a private dining-room 15 by 40 feet in dimensions, a billiard-room 40 feet square, and several large chambers. On the third floor are fifteen fine large double chambers, and in the tower above are two others. Altogether the building is exceedingly attractive, and will serve to render Atlantic City even more popular in the future than it has been in the past. The establishment is under the superintendence of Mr. S. C. Konigmacher, a young gentleman who has enjoyed a long and varied experience, and is in every way fully qualified to contribute to the success of the enterprise.

The new Excursion House is now permanently open for the summer, and within a week all the old-established hotels on the island will have thrown open their doors. On Saturday next, the Surf House and the United States Hotel will formally open, the former under the proprietorship of Mr. Thomas Farley, lately of the Ashland and La Pierre Houses, and now proprietor of the Jones House, Harrisburg; and the latter under that of Messrs. Brown & Woelpper, with Mr. George Freeman, recently superintendent of the Jones House, Harrisburg, as superintendent. The prospects for the season are represented as being exceedingly good. There will be the usual run of daily excursions during the summer, and the usual crowds at the hotels. Between the bath and the dance, tens of thousands of careworn denizens of the city will receive the impulse of new life, will cast aside the cares and sorrows of the past, and be strengthened in heart and limb for the tasks that the future has in store.

WASHTENAW.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

"Arrah-na-Pogue" at the Walnut.

Boucicault's Irish drama of *Arrah-na-Pogue* was brought out at the Walnut last evening, with Miss Josie Orton as the heroine of the piece. The terrific thunder-storm which set in early in the evening had the effect of materially diminishing the size of the audience, but Miss Orton was welcomed back to the Philadelphia stage with a heartiness that testified to the high estimation in which she is held by the public.

Arrah-na-Pogue is a good specimen of Boucicault's best style, and if not the best, it is one of the best of what, in these latter days, might be called the "Fenian" drama. The old stock characters and incidents are presented to us in all their native glory, without any serious attempt to depart from the well-beaten track, but Boucicault has shown his skill as a playwright by weaving them into a story of considerable interest, which presents a number of highly effective dramatic situations, and which afford some opportunities for powerful acting.

"Arrah Meelish" is not one of Miss Orton's best parts, for she can appear to much better advantage in a much higher grade of dramatic characters, but in it she has few if any superiors. Her acting last evening was up to a high standard of merit, and those scenes which call for the expression of strong natural emotions were very finely rendered. Some of Miss Orton's attitudes had an apparently unstudied grace which was remarkably effective and artistic. There is a quality in Miss Orton's acting for which she has not always received full credit—her poses are frequently full of fine expression, which are so graceful and natural as to conceal the art by which the effect is produced. We hope again to see Miss Orton permanently attached to one of our theatres, where she will have an opportunity to appear in a line of characters worthy of her, and not be obliged to waste her fine abilities on such worthless pieces as were too often presented during her last season at the Chesnut.

The City Amusements.

AT THE ARCH, Mr. J. T. Donnelly's benefit to-morrow evening promises to be a great success. A fine programme will be presented, and Miss Susan Galton, Mr. Craig, and other popular performers will appear. Seats can be secured at the box office.

AT THE WALNUT Boucicault's Irish drama of *Arrah-na-Pogue* will be performed this evening.

AT THE AMERICAN an attractive variety entertainment will be given this evening.

CITY ITEMS.

ALDERNEYS AT PUBLIC SALE.—C. H. Shinn will sell at his residence, Haddonfield, N. J., on Thursday next, at 12 o'clock, his herd of Alderneys, consisting of Cows, Heifers, and Bulls.

MEN'S, YOUTH'S, AND BOYS' SPRING CLOTHING.—*A fine assortment of choice new goods, now in store and receiving daily; also, a choice selection of goods in the piece, to be made up to order in the best style.*

HALF WAY BETWEEN *Fifth and Sixth Streets.* } BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, 518 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA, AND 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

GROVER & BAKER'S Highest Premium Sewing Machines, No. 730 Chesnut street.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES On easiest possible terms, by O. F. DAVIS, No. 810 Chesnut street.

HECKER'S FARINA forms a very agreeable light nutritiv food, a superior article for puddings and jellies, and is highly recommended by physicians for invalids and children. Sold by all grocers.

DRINK FOR THE THIRSTY.—Are you thirsty? Is your throat parched with the heat and dust of a city's streets in summer time? If so, then wend your way to TOWER'S New Drug Store, on Chesnut street, west of Fourth—cooling in its marbled whiteness—and there slake your thirst and moisten your throat. He makes the best soda water in the city.

WHITE MELTON, *with sideband.*
WHITE LINEN DRILLING, *with sideband.*
FANCY do. do. do.
WHITE DUCK, do. do.
FANCY do. do. do.
WHITE VELVET *(For Riding)*, and a full assortment of Foreign and Domestic
PANTALOON STUFFS
FOR THE
HOT WEATHER,
At CHARLES STOKES', No. 824 Chesnut street.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, York, Pa., June 14, 1869.
Messrs. Marvin & Co.:—
Gentlemen:—The Spherical Safe No. 4 was duly received and subjected to such tests as we required, and we are glad to say that it withstood all the assaults made upon it.
Respectfully, D. E. SMALL, President.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 South Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine Jewelry and Silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American Western Watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

NO. 3 DECATUR STREET.—
HOWELL & BROTHERS,
PAPER-HANGING MANUFACTURERS,
Are prepared to furnish at wholesale all styles of Paper Hangings, at their store,
NO. 3 DECATUR STREET,
until the completion of their new store on
SIXTH STREET, BELOW MARKET

COOL CLOTHING.
COOL CLOTHING.
COOL CLOTHING.
COOL CLOTHING.
LINENS, DUCKS, ALPACAS,
LINENS, DUCKS, ALPACAS,
LINENS, DUCKS, ALPACAS,
LINENS, DUCKS, ALPACAS,
MOHAIRS, SERGES, CANVAS.
MOHAIRS, SERGES, CANVAS.
MOHAIRS, SERGES, CANVAS.
MOHAIRS, SERGES, CANVAS.
IMMENSE PILES
IMMENSE PILES
IMMENSE PILES
IMMENSE PILES
OF
THIN GOODS
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CHEAPER THAN EVER.
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WHOLE SUITS FOR $10 AND LESS
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AT
WANAMAKER & BROWN'S
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WANAMAKER & BROWN'S
WANAMAKER & BROWN'S
GREAT OAK HALL, SIXTH AND MARKET STS.
GREAT OAK HALL, SIXTH AND MARKET STS.
GREAT OAK HALL, SIXTH AND MARKET STS.
GREAT OAK HALL, SIXTH AND MARKET STS.

MARRIED.

ELTON—CALLEN.—On the 15th instant, by Rev. L. P. Hornberger, Mr. EDWIN J. ELTON to Miss EMMA R. CALLEN, both of this city.

DIED.

BARRINGTON.—This morning, the 22d instant, ELEANOR, widow of the late RICHARD BARRINGTON, in the 84th year of her age.
Due notice of the funeral will be given. ***

HARPER.—On the 20th instant, WILLIAM HARPER, Sr., in the 87th year of his age.
The relatives and male friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 921 Passyunk road, on Wednesday, the 23d instant, at 4 o'clock P. M. Interment at Woodlands Cemetery. ***

MEGARGE.—On the 20th instant, MATILDA, wife of William E. Megarge, and daughter of Jacob and Catharine Kram, aged 25 years and 15 days.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her parents' residence, No. 5470 Main street, Germantown, on Thursday, the 24th instant, at 1 o'clock, without further notice. To proceed to Germantown and Chesnut Hill Cemetery.

THORN.—On the 21st instant, in her 85th year, MARY THORN, widow of Isaac Thorn, of Chesterfield township, Burlington county, New Jersey.
The funeral will take place at 9 o'clock A. M., on Fifth day, the 24th instant, from the house of her daughter, Huldah Justice, No. 842 N. Eighth street. Her relatives and friends are invited to attend. *

DRY GOODS.

CASSELBERRY & CADWALLADER
NO. 830 ARCH STREET.
CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES,
LINENS.

Men's and Boys' Striped Linens, 31 to 62½c.
Men's and Boys' Plaid Linens, 45 cents.
Men's and Boys' Colored Linens, 25c. to $2·15.
Men's and Boys' White Linen Drills, 62½c.
Men's and Boys' White Linen Duck, 68¾ to $1·75.
Men's and Boys' Coating Linens, 25 to 50 cents.
Chocolate Linens for Travelling Dresses, 31, 37½c.

Cassimeres for 50 cents.
Cassimeres for 62½ cents.
1 case Brown Mixed Cassimeres, 65 cents.
Black Cloths for Coatings.
Cloths for Coatings, all colors.
Cloths for Coatings, all mixtures.

Water-proof Cloths for Ladies' Travelling Suits.
Fine-apple Cloths for Ladies' Travelling Suits.
Cloths, White, Blue, Scarlet, and Plaids, of all kinds, for Seaside Mantles.

CASSELBERRY & CADWALLADER,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL CLOTH HOUSE,
NO. 830 ARCH STREET.

P. S.—CARRIAGE MAKERS, TAKE NOTICE.—Several lots Cloths and Cassimeres, suitable for lining carriages, very cheap. 6 19 stu2t

1869.
"AT THORNLEY'S,"
DEMONSTRATION EXTRAORDINARY!
ATTRACTION UNPARALLELED!
PRICES PRESSED DOWN TO THE LOWEST POINT!

We offer for the next thirty days a STOCK OF DRY GOODS! THE MOST VARIED, THE MOST COMPLETE, THE MOST EXTENSIVE, AND THE CHEAPEST it has ever been our privilege to exhibit in this community; consisting in part of

BLACK SILKS, FROM $1·50 to $5.
Japanese Silks and Pongee Poplins; etc.
Mottled Mohair Dress Goods.
Hernanies, Organdies, Piques, Lawns.
Lama Lace and French Lace Shawls.
Shetland Shawls, Thibet Shawls, Travelling Shawls, etc.
Delaines, Calicoes, Ginghams, Tickings, etc. etc.
Parasols, Sun Umbrellas, Corsets, Skirts, etc. etc.
MEN'S AND BOYS' WEAR.
Linen Drills, Ducks, Checks, Stripes, etc.
Cassimeres, Cloths, Blouse Linens, Plaid Shirtings, etc.
Housekeeping Linen Goods in every variety.
Muslins in all widths, Dress Linings, and Handkerchiefs.
A general stock of White Goods, Quilts, etc. etc.

AT JOSEPH H. THORNLEY'S,
N. E. COR. EIGHTH AND SPRING GARDEN
2 12 PHILADELPHIA.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

JOHN W. THOMAS,
405 and 407 N. SECOND St.,
Offers his entire stock of
SUMMER DRESS GOODS
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
HERNANIS, GRENADINES, LAWNS, ORGANDIES, POPLINETTES, SUMMER POPLINS, MOHAIRS, ETC.
ALSO, LAMA AND INDE LACES,
In Points, Paletots, Rotunds, Sacques, Marie Antoinettes, and Zouaves, [3 27 3mrp
IN BLACK AND WHITE.

PARASOLS.

PARASOLS.—ALL THE NEWEST London and Paris styles, which for novelty, variety, and elegance are unequalled. A large assortment of Lace Covers, Sea Side and Sun Umbrellas at the lowest prices, at H. DIXON'S Fancy Goods Store, No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street. 4 19 3m

CHAMPION SAFES!

GREAT FIRE AT CAMDEN.

CAMDEN, June 7, 1869.

MESSRS. FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
No. 629 Chesnut Street, Philadelphia.
Dear Sirs:—At the very destructive fire of Messrs. McKeen & Bingham's Saw Mill, which occurred on the evening of the 6th instant in this place, the Safe manufactured by you, belonging to the late firm of F. M. Bingham & Garrison, was in the building and subjected to a very severe test, as the fire raged fiercely for several hours; and so great was the heat that the brass plates were melted off, and to our great surprise, when the Safe was opened, we found all the books and papers uninjured.
Yours, respectfully,
SAMUEL B. GARRISON,
Late of F. M. Bingham & Garrison.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES, "THE MOST RELIABLE SECURITY FROM FIRE NOW KNOWN," Manufactured and sold by

FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
NO. 629 CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN,
No. 251 BROADWAY, New York.

HERRING & CO., Chicago.

HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN, New Orleans.

More than 30,000 Herring's Safes have been and are now in use, and over SIX HUNDRED have passed through accidental fires, preserving their contents in some instances where many others failed.
Second-hand Safes of our own and other makers having been received in part pay for the IMPROVED HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION, for sale at low prices. 4 17 4ptf

LUMBER.

ONE MILLION OF FEET
OF
DRY 4-4 GANG SAWED WHITE PINE LUMBER,
FOR SALE AT OSCEOLA MILLS, CLEARFIELD COUNTY.
APPLY AT FORREST PLACE,
NO. 125 SOUTH FOURTH STREET.
6 17 thstu4t H. H. SHILLINGFORD.

INSTRUCTION.

THE LEHIGH UNIVERSITY,
SOUTH BETHLEHEM, PENNSYLVANIA.
Applicants for admission on SEPTEMBER 1, 1869, will be examined on MONDAY, June 21, or on FRIDAY, August 27. Apply to
HENRY COPPEE, LL. D., President.
6 17 1m

BONNETS, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

WOOD & CARY,
725 CHESNUT St.,
LATEST STYLES
OF
FANCY BONNETS AND HATS.

W. & C.,
HAT AND BONNET MATERIAL,
PRICES LOW.
No. 725 CHESNUT Street.
4 23 tuthsmrp

MRS. M. A. BINDER,
DRESS TRIMMING AND PAPER PATTERN STORE,
N. W. Corner Eleventh and Chesnut Streets.

BARGAINS JUST OPENED.
New style Silk Tassel Fringe, 62 cents a yard, all shades.
REAL GUIPURE LACES.
A case Lace Points, Sacques, and Jackets.
Llama Lace Parasol Covers.
Black Thread Laces, all widths, at very low prices.
The genuine Joseph Kid Gloves, $1 per pair.
Misses' Colored Kids.
NEW STYLES PARASOLS AND SEASIDES.
Roman and Plain Ribbons and Sashes.
Paris Jewelry.
Plaid Nainsooks, French Muslins, Pique and Marseilles, Hamburg Edging and Insertings.
EXCLUSIVE AGENT
For Mrs. M. WORK'S Celebrated System for cutting Ladies' Dresses, Sacques, Basques, Garibaldi's, Children's Clothes, etc., by measurement, and full instructions given.
AGENTS WANTED.
Ladies are now making from $100 to $200 per month as agents for this system. 3 6 stuth3

GRAND OPENING
OF
SPRING DESIGNS
IN
BONNETS AND HATS,
AT OUR
NEW BONNET ROOMS,
No. 806 ARCH Street.
T. A. HARDING & CO.
4 1 thstu3m

CHOICE GOODS—POPULAR PRICES.

PARIS FLOWERS, LINEN-BACK SATINS,
AND
LADIES' AND MISSES' HATS AND BONNETS
In Unrivalled Assortment.
S. A. & D. STERN,
NO. 724 ARCH STREET,
5 1 stuth2mrp PHILADELPHIA.

INSURANCE.

E. W. CLARK &CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 35 South THIRD Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
DEALERS IN
Government Securities,
Stock, Gold and Note Brokers.
Accounts of Banks, Firms, and Individuals received, subject to check at sight.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON BALANCES.
GENERAL AGENTS
FOR
PENNSYLVANIA
AND
SOUTHERN NEW JERSEY
OF THE
NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.
THE NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY is a corporation chartered by special Act of Congress, approved July 25, 1868, with a
CASH CAPITAL OF $1,000,000, FULL PAID.
Liberal terms offered to Agents and Solicitors, who are invited to apply at our office.
Full particulars to be had on application at our office, located in the second story of our Banking House, where Circulars and Pamphlets, fully describing the advantage offered by the Company, may be had.
E. W. CLARK & CO.,
No. 35 South THIRD Street.

SOFA BED.

HOVER'S PATENT
COMBINATION SOFA BED
is decidedly the best Sofa Bed ever invented. It can be extended from a Sofa into a handsome French Bedstead, with hair spring mattress, in ten seconds of time. It requires no unscrewing or detaching, has no separation between back and seat, no cords to break, and no hinged foot attached to the top of the back to support it when down, which is unsafe and liable to get out of repair. It has the conveniences of a bureau for holding clothing, is easily managed and it is impossible for it to get out of order.
Price about the same as an ordinary sofa.
H. F. HOVER,
OWNER AND SOLE MANUFACTURER,
1 26 tuths6m No 230 South SECOND Street.

PERSONAL.

APPLICATION HAS BEEN MADE FOR Duplicate Certificate No. 1248, name of "Portsmouth Orphans' Asylum," issued May 20, 1867, for $1700, New Loan due January 1, 1886. Original lost in fire, Richmond, Va., in 1865.
BAIN & BRO.,
4 30 tuths6m Portsmouth, Va.

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE
OF
JAY COOKE & CO.,
Nos. 112 and 114 South THIRD Street
PHILADELPHIA.
Dealers in all Government Securities.
Old 5-20s Wanted in Exchange for New.
A Liberal Difference allowed.
Compound Interest Notes Wanted.
Interest Allowed on Deposits.
COLLECTIONS MADE. STOCKS bought and sold on Commission.
Special business accommodations reserved for ladies.
We will receive applications for Policies of Life Insurance in the National Life Insurance Company of the United States. Full information given at our office. 1 3m

UNITED STATES COUPONS
DUE JULY 1, WANTED.
COUPONS OF
UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD
DUE JULY 1,
Taken Same as Government Coupons.
DE HAVEN & BRO.,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENTS,
NO. 40 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
6 11 PHILADELPHIA.

LEDYARD & BARLOW
HAVE REMOVED THEIR
LAW AND COLLECTION OFFICE
TO
No. 19 South THIRD Street,
PHILADELPHIA,
And will continue to give careful attention to collecting and securing CLAIMS throughout the United States, British Provinces, and Europe.
Sight Drafts and Maturing Paper collected at Bankers' Rates. 1 28 6m

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,
BANKERS,
Philadelphia and New York.
DEALERS IN UNITED STATES BONDS, and MEMBERS OF STOCK AND GOLD EXCHANGE,
Receive Accounts of Banks and Bankers on Liberal Terms.
ISSUE BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON
C. J. HAMBRO & SON, London,
B. METZLER, S. SOHN & CO., Frankfort.
JAMES W. TUCKER & CO., Paris.
And Other Principal Cities, and Letters of Credit Available Throughout Europe.
1 2tf

B. K. JAMISON & CO.,
SUCCESSORS TO
P. F. KELLY & CO.,
Bankers and Dealers in
Gold, Silver, and Government Bonds,
AT CLOSEST MARKET RATES,
N.W. Corner THIRD and CHESNUT Sts.
Special attention given to COMMISSION ORDERS in New York and Philadelphia Stock Boards, etc. etc. 6 5 tf12 31

CLENDINNING, DAVIS & CO
NO. 48 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
GLENDINNING, DAVIS & AMORY,
NO. 2 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK
BANKERS AND BROKERS.
Direct telegraphic communication with the New York Stock Boards from the Philadelphia Office. 12 23

CITY WARRANTS
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
C. T. YERKES, Jr., & CO.,
No. 20 South THIRD Street,
4 1 PHILADELPHIA.

UNION AND CENTRAL PACIFIC
RAILROAD BONDS
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
WILLIAM PAINTER & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 36 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
6 11 1m PHILADELPHIA.

SAMUEL WORK. FRANCIS F. MILNE.
WORK & MILNE,
BANKERS,
STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,
No. 121 S. THIRD St., PHILADELPHIA

FINANCIAL.

A RELIABLE HOME INVESTMENT.
THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE
Wilmington and Reading Railroad,
BEARING INTEREST
At SEVEN PER CENT. in Currency
Payable April and October, free of STATE and UNITED STATES TAXES.
This road runs through a thickly populated and rich agricultural and manufacturing district.
For the present, we are offering a limited amount of the above Bonds at
85 Cents and Interest.
The connection of this road with the Pennsylvania and Reading Railroads insures it a large and remunerative trade. We recommend the bonds as the cheapest first class investment in the market.
WM. PAINTER & CO.,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENTS,
NO. 36 S. THIRD STREET,
6 4 PHILADELPHIA.

REMOVAL.
ELLIOTT & DUNN
HAVING REMOVED TO THEIR NEW BUILDIN
No. 109 S. THIRD Street,
Are now prepared to transact a GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS, and deal in GOVERNMENT and other Securities, GOLD, BILLS, Etc.
Receive MONEY ON DEPOSIT, allowing interest.
NEGOTIATE LOANS, giving special attention to MERCANTILE PAPER.
Will execute orders for Stocks, Bonds, etc., ON COMMISSION, at the Stock Exchanges of Philadelphia, New York, Boston, and Baltimore. 4 26 5

P. S. PETERSON & CO.,
Stock and Exchange Brokers
No. 39 South THIRD Street,
Members of the New York and Philadelphia Stock and Gold Boards.
STOCKS, BONDS, Etc., bought and sold on commission only at either city. 1 26 6

CITY ORDINANCES.

RESOLUTION
To Release Certain Property of George Graham from the Lien of a Certain Judgment.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the City Solicitor be and he is hereby authorized and directed to release and forever discharge from the lien and operation of the judgment entered on the bond of Alexander Reed (D. C. D. S. B., June T., 1868, No. 226) the following described property, to wit:—All that certain lot or piece of ground situate on the northeast corner of Girard avenue and Thirty-first street, in the Twentieth ward of the city of Philadelphia; containing in front or breadth on said Girard avenue forty feet, and extending in length or depth northward of that width along the east side of Thirty-first street one hundred and sixty feet to a back street.

Provided, The sureties of the said Alexander Reed consent thereto, and that the said George Graham pay into the City Treasury the sum of ten dollars to pay for the publication of this resolution.

JOSEPH F. MARCER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.
WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-first day of June, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine (A. D. 1869).

DANIEL M. FOX,
6 22 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION
To Authorize the Opening of Fitzwater and other Streets.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Chief Commissioner of Highways be and is hereby authorized and directed to notify the owners of property through and over which Fitzwater street, from Twenty-first street to Broad street; Sloan street, from Pershing avenue extending northward one hundred and thirty-four feet three inches; Eighth street, from Watkins street to Moyamensing avenue; and Forty-first street, from Lancaster avenue to Mary street, will pass, that at the expiration of three months from the date of said notice that the said streets will be required for public use.

JOSEPH F. MARCER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.
WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-first day of June, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine (A. D. 1869).

DANIEL M. FOX,
6 22 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION
Of Instruction to the Chief Commissioner of Highways

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Chief Commissioner of Highways be and is hereby instructed to notify the owners of property on the line of Third street, between Diamond street and Norris street, to grade and pave their sidewalks, and if they neglect or refuse to comply with the terms of said notice for thirty days from the date thereof, the Chief Commissioner of Highways is hereby directed to proceed and do the work, and collect the cost from the property owners.

JOSEPH F. MARCER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.
WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-first day of June, Anno Domini one thousand eighteen hundred and sixty-nine (A. D. 1869).

DANIEL M. FOX,
6 22 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION
To Authorize the Paving of Holman street and Gratz street.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Chief Commissioner of Highways be and is hereby authorized and directed to enter into a contract with a competent paver or pavers, who shall be selected by a majority of the owners fronting on Holman street, from Adams street to Cumberland street, Gratz street, from Montgomery avenue to Berks street, for the paving thereof; the conditions of which contract shall be that the contractor or contractors shall collect the cost of said paving from the property owners respectively fronting on said streets, and shall also enter into an obligation with the city to keep said streets in good condition for three years after the paving is finished.

JOSEPH F. MARCER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ABRAHAM STEWART,
Assistant Clerk of Common Council.
WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-first day of June, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine (A. D. 1869).

DANIEL M. FOX,
6 22 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

THE JULY MAGAZINES.

"Putnam's."

—From Turner Brothers & Co. we have received *Putnam's Magazine* for July, which has the following table of contents:—"That Night at Fort Wagner." By One who was There. "After Death." Edgar Fawcett. "Anchored off Binghamton." By a Passenger. "Our Camping Ground." George W. Sears. "Victor Hugo and the Constables." Charles Hugo. "Evening Shadows." "Our Established Church." "Lavinia—Her Progress"—I. Caroline Cheesbro. "Partings." Shirley Dare. "The Stage and Nature." Rev. John Weiss. "One or Both." Anna C. Brackett. "Scarlet Stockings." Louisa M. Alcott. "Sonnet." F. A. Hillard. "Shy Friends." Myron B. Benton. "To-Day"—a Romance. R. B. Kimball. "A Parisian Fortune-Teller." W. E. McCann. "Love in Hermitage." N. M. Hutchinson. "Maternity." A. K. Gardner, M. D. "Japanese Criticism." Ono Tomogoro? "Fine Arts of Society: Flattery." Lucy Fountain. "Monthly Chronicle of Events." F. B. Perkins. "Literature, Science, and Art Abroad." Bayard Taylor. "Literature—At Home." E. C. Stedman. "Table-Talk." Clarence Cook. "Bulletin of New Publications."

From the Rev. John Weiss' article on "The Stage and Nature" we quote as follows:—

But the worst vice of the people, which tends more than anything else to prolong the affectations and traditions of the stage, is its social ostracism of the actor. This is a crime of modern civilization. Take all the painters and draughtsmen of a country and shut them up, with prisonwards and court-yards for their daily walks, and expect them to fill your unlimited order for landscapes of the mountain and the plain, for serene and stormy deeps of the firmament above, or faces of the waters which glide into every creek to woo fancy and tell in whispers of the beauty that goes down to the sea in ships. Send all the colors of earth and sky, and the pigment of woman's blush, to their cells, but keep earth, sky, and woman outside the wicket, and will there be a lively demand for canvas? Rather for hemp, we think, among these artists whose instincts are already strangled by your novel mode of fostering, and loll and blacken at you from every grating. Raphael found his Mother and Child at some street corner, where beauty answered the asking beauty of his imagination; the passions of the "Last Judgment" were a fresco pacing Florence's streets, whence the scaffolding lifted them to the Sistine dome; the days of Venice steeped Titian's brain in their colors, the brain soaked up the tones of palace-shadowed lagoons in which the gondolas flashed with dreaming women and their jewelled lovers; Teniers and Ostade clinked their cans with boors, went to all the country fairs, and blew a cloud on the inn porches that blew the scene into masterpieces on the canvas stretched at home; Gerard Douw and Mieris were the gossips of the street, flattening their noses upon every diamond-pane, and with a look carrying off an interior—such as the boy distracted from his bubble-blowing, the old woman knitting, with the flowers upon a shelf; Rosa Bonheur must see the cattle that she paints, and Scheffer's eyes must look through tears at the groups of men and women who clasp their hands towards some Christus Consolator; up and down the world go these detective bands of fancy, spotting their prey with a fine instinct, icebergs and Niagaras cannot get into a man's studio till vaporized by thought; and as for the apple-woman on the corner with the shadow of an umbrella half down the poor, thin face and slanting across her rustic w[illegible] ces, why, she is too shy to sit, except just where God puts her for her daily bread.

You turn an actor out of all the places where your own vanities and virtues ought to pique and to correct his dramatic instinct, and then you expect him to be a native nobleman or a natural fool like yourself. The domain of society is the predestined sphere of his culture, where he catches the elusive traits of human temperaments, and learns to compare realities with the traditions of other times and countries. Whatever graces and kind proprieties exist, with suavity and nobleness, among the rich and poor, are his to feel and study by virtue of his office as a delineator of true things; and they ought to be thrown as freely open to him as the earth, air, and sky are open to the painter's brush. All the frivolities and nuisances, the oddities and vulgarities which get japanned for admission into parlors, need not be caricatured, nor just rubbed in upon hearsay; their simple truth ought to be observed and sketched upon the spot. There would be a different stage, I do not know but what there would be a different social life, if actors went freely to and fro, picking up truth of parlor dandy and coquette, truth of hunker, truth of mammas with three daughters, truth of bank stock and Pacific mills in broadcloth, truth of robustious-minded females, truth of gentle and beautiful women who tone the day, truth and local coloring of the class vices and virtues, the weakness and the strength of every tax-paying name in the community.

Clergymen have a better opportunity than actors to study ethics and habits of various circles; but they do not improve it so well, because the mind is strongly preoccupied with schemes of human nature which vitiate the observing faculty. Dogmatism and preconception keep realism out of theology and of science. And even if a clergyman commences his professional life with an unbiased mind, he has learned to meditate, or to sentimentalize, perhaps to reason, but not to observe, for want of contact with the materials of life. So far, therefore, as he ought to be a describer and a genial satirist of ethical peculiarities, he is less effective than the actor can be, whose shrewd analysis is not hampered by pulpit traditions. There must always be a parquette to bring together the people who on Sunday seat their temperaments in pews. Preaching can never be dramatic enough to transfix all follies as they rise, still less to thrill men with a living sight of the great passions which ennoble or disgrace the heart. Theoretically, the pulpit is a place where the spiritual life pours out all its hopes, sorrows, and aspirations to bid the intuitive faculty of men expand, to arouse the conscience and supply necessary truths to reason, to enforce all the great central principles of human nature; but practically, it is often laid waste by bigotry, mediocrity, and striving dullness, by power applied to sectarian doctrines, by many a prayer that is stopped by cobwebs in the belfry, by all kinds of well-meant, but intensely professional, viciousness. One had rather see the things of earth misrepresented in stock-costumes than those of heaven in a surplice, because the preacher holds his office from man's religiousness and respect for truth. Besides, there is nothing in a meeting-house to assist dullness through its service, or to lend piquancy to ill-considered views, except the toleration of the pew-holders.

Local veneration protects the travesties of truth and nature which the pulpit often utters; even to sit in a pew is considered edifying, except when an attempt is made to treat in plain language some popular sin. An amiable and uninspiring preacher enjoys traditional immunities; an honest and brilliant actor, who often takes heavenly things and shows them to men, is disgraced by his very talent, and hustled while he is admired.

Exclusion from the private regards of society affects not only the actor's sense of the realism of his own generation, and tends to perpetuate stage tricks and affectations, but it deprives him of the refining influence of all cultivated people. Painters, sculptors, and musical composers are admitted to all the occasions and every-day advantages of society; they are better balanced in consequence of it. There is vulgarity to learn in all circles, but sweet equable stroll is a boon that cannot be despised; it does an injury to a man to tell him that he shall not come where you are, even if you are not an inspiring or instructive person. What business have you to go where he is, feel the contagion of his humor, to expand in the genial hour he offers you, to repress with difficulty the tears that would rise to the level of his passion?—have you paid your tax to him with the money which barely keeps his gifts alive? He may be starving for a different kind of food. You may have nothing to offer him but a smile, a hand-shake, the sweet seclusion of a house that thrills with children, the unaffected pleasures of an evening; sense of your respect which makes him still more worthy of it, a chair at your fireside, and an unchallenged partnership in the goodness, beauty, and simplicity of all your friends. These few humanities nourish all men's souls and help to keep them pure. Society protects itself while it unbends with these; profligacy and coarseness are less rampant. When a man stands freely in a cluster of homes, the equal of every inmate, his earthiness is insensibly drawn out of him, the temptations of his business or his passions are cowed by the placid and welcoming faces, and opinion itself is a rein. Ought this very opinion to be a guillotine for men and women who try to represent your human nature for a livelihood? Rather let it be a rein held by their hands and yours, for you all need its guidance.

Ah, Mrs. Grundy, I have heard the same story about the unfortunate actress. It is precisely like one which transpired in your own set. I should as soon conclude that all your parlors were rotten, as that the stage was a skim of the abyss. What might become of you, Mrs. Grundy, if the great social flunkey showed you to the door, and made a fence of arrogant pretension between you and the dear delights of homes, the innocent, well-tempered hours, and the recognition of your womanhood? If the Flunkey wanted to amuse itself by sitting in a box while you filled the humor or passion of an evening, and then to get to bed with his pass-key of respectability, leaving you to depression and reaction, stripped of the brave wings of your excitement, the member of a jaded little company piqued and lashed by all the world's contempt, but needing, more than any other profession, the smiles of all men and women to sink chastely into their rousted blood and to unstring without snapping those nerves—virtuous Mrs. Grundy, I say, what possibly might happen? Why, what you grossly and inhumanly misconceive to be happening among those exiled women all the time.

Ah, he drinks—does he? So do a great number of your relations, Mrs. Grundy, who do nothing else to hurt them, and have not even the excuse of cerebral and nervous waste, and the depressing effect of shifting moods, and the deep of reaction to be filled. A poor excuse, if your friendship and recognition were a stimulus and assured resort. The regards of other men, thankful for the divine gifts of talent and eager to refresh its exhausted votaries with the sumptuous cheer of friendship, would thin out the list of hard drinkers. It might do nothing for your fast boy, Mrs. Grundy, who gets to parties on the strength of his family connection, and becomes so tipsy that he has to pass the night at the house of his entertainer. No talent ever tapped his heart or gnawed at the bases of his brain. His gift is love of liquor; but does society disown the booby, and send him to embitter the ostracism of the bright actor with the contempt of his company? On the contrary, he has the entree of all the houses on the hill, and dances with refined women after supper, while his batter of brains is bobbing in a pool of wine. Discriminating Mrs. Grundy, society supports the man who is good for nothing if he stood alone, and lets drop the man most worthy of supporting.

I think I overheard you saying, Mrs. Grundy, that the vices of actors were not the chief objection to having any intercourse with them. It would be strange if they were; these things would find their counterparts in every circle. The actor might treat you as Luther did the Pope, and nail his bull of excommunication upon your flamboyant front door. But you cannot put up with the demeanor of these talented people. You have had some of the best of them at your house and introduced them extensively; but even genius cannot quite reduce its gait and accent to the average tone. The stage habits of society are not learned at once. The self-consciousness of a person who has lived in the breath of your applause crops out in the little extra motions of the body, the nervous restlessness, the swing of parlor costumes, the holding back for adequate recognition. The voice seems always on the point of saying, "Hail to your lordship," or, "I forgive ye, you young rascal." What an aureole is to a saint, a histrionic penumbra is to an actor. You have hurt his humility by giving him nothing to live upon, but nightly salvos of clapping. It is a great tonic, when you administer it judiciously, but it ought to be followed the next day by wholesome food. You are on the warmest terms with him in the street. He cannot get at you: the footlights are a flaming sword, but you shout "*st-boy*" at him through the quivering columns of the gas, and do your best to make him expect nothing of you but his nightly dram. He sees, hears, smells, tastes, and dreams of nothing but the play.

You ought to let the actor have more time and opportunity for self-recovery. There is too much acting, just as there is too much preaching. I have heard you complain of good old Hum-drum, who used to preach well every now and then. It is your own fault, if spurring itself gets no action out of his sermons now. You will make him preach twice on Sunday, and expect a weekly lecture besides, which you take care not to attend. Indeed, you seldom go to church in the afternoon of Sunday, conscious that Christianity is safe, if the meeting-house is only open and the organ and the preacher play. "I hope the Lord will forgive me for my afternoon prayers," was the jaded ejaculation of a truly devout and reverential man. This incessant routine impresses a pulpit habit upon the very sentences that limp from a preacher's pen, stereotypes the prayers, thins out the thought and feeling, and plunges the pews into languid expectation.

—Messrs. Turner Brothers & Co. also send us Captain Mayne Reid's magazine, *Onward*, which commences a new volume with the July number. Captain Reid presents a variety of exciting stories and sketches, which will suit the tastes of a large circle of readers; and, with the assistance of an able corps of contributors, he is fast making his magazine a model of its kind.

—From the same house we have received *The Riverside Magazine* for July, the third monthly part of *Appleton's Magazine*, and *The Eclectic Magazine*, which is embellished with a couple of fine mezzotints, representing Gutenberg taking a proof from his printing press, and Sir Edwin Landseer, surrounded by some of the canine friends whose portraits he has so often given to the public. The contents of the magazine are made up of judicious selections from the best foreign periodicals.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

CITY TREASURER'S OFFICE.—PHILADELPHIA, June 1, 1869. NOTICE.—The SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST on the Funded Debt of the City of Philadelphia, due July 1, 1869, will be paid on and after that date. JOSEPH N. PEIRSOL, City Treasurer. 6 10 3w

CITY TREASURER'S OFFICE.—PHILADELPHIA, June 1, 1869. MATURED CITY LOANS.—The City Loans maturing July 1, 1869, will be paid on and after that date, at this Office, by order of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund. JOSEPH N. PEIRSOL, City Treasurer. 6 10 3w

VERY SUPERIOR OOLONG TEAS (Black) in 5, 10, and 15 pound Handsome Caddies, at wholesale prices. FAIRTHORNE & CO., No. 205 N. NINTH and No. 1006 MARKET Streets. 3 30stuth3m

SPECIAL NOTICES.

FOR THE SUMMER.—TO PREVENT sunburn and all discolorations and irritations of the skin, bites of mosquitoes or other insects, use Wright's Alconated Glycerine Tablet. It is deliciously fragrant, transparent, and has no equal as a toilet soap. For sale by druggists generally. R. & G. A. WRIGHT, No. 624 CHESNUT Street. 2 4 tf

U. S. OFFICE OF ARTIFICIAL LIMBS, —An appropriation ($50,000) having been made by Congress for purchasing ARTIFICIAL LIMBS FOR OFFICERS of the United States Army and Navy mutilated in the service, applications may now be made, in person or by letter, by officers entitled to the benefit of the act, and who desire the best Artificial Limbs, to Dr. B. FRANK PALMER, Surgeon Artist, No. 1608 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, No. 678 BROADWAY, New York, No. 81 GREEN Street, Boston. Offices for Supplying Army and Navy Officers. 12t

DR. F. R. THOMAS, THE LATE OPERator of the Colton Dental Association, is now the *only one* in Philadelphia who devotes his entire time and practice to extracting teeth, absolutely without pain, by fresh nitrous oxide gas. Office, 1027 WALNUT St. 12 12t

FOR RECORDER OF DEEDS, MAJOR J. R. COXE, of Major-General George B. McClellan's Staff. Subject to Democratic Rules. 6 21 7t

JAMES M. SCOVEL, LAWYER, CAMDEN, N. J. Collections made everywhere in New Jersey. 6 12 12 1

E. G. WHITMAN & CO.'S CELEBRATED SUMMER CONFECTIONERY, for tourists, festivals, and picnics. Salesrooms, No. 318 CHESNUT Street. 6 10 12t

MERCANTILE LIBRARY, JUNE 7, 1869. In order to facilitate removal to the new building, no books will be given out or renewed after WEDNESDAY, the 9th inst. The Library will be open for the return of books until the 23d inst. Those having books out are requested to return them prior to that time. The newspaper and chess room will remain open as usual. By order of the Board. 6 11 4tuth3t JOHN LARDNER, Rec. Sec.

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA—FACULTY OF ARTS. The Examination of Candidates for admission will be held at the UNIVERSITY, on WEDNESDAY, the 23d of June, at 10½ o'clock A. M. Students can apply for admission to pursue the full course for the degree of Bachelor of Arts, or only that portion of it for which the degree of Bachelor of Science is given, or any such portion as the Faculty may sanction. FRANCIS A. JACKSON, 6 18 5t Secretary of the Faculty.

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA—FACULTY OF ARTS.—The Annual Commencement, for conferring Degrees in the Arts, will be held on THURSDAY, June 24, in the ACADEMY OF MUSIC. The Reverend Clergy, Judges of the United States and State Courts, the Mayor of the City, Select and Common Councils, the Board of Directors and President of the Girard College, the Principal of the Central High School, the candidates for the Degree of Master of Arts, and other graduates of the University, are invited to meet the Faculty in the Foyer of the Academy, at a quarter before 10 o'clock A. M. 6 18 6t FRANCIS A. JACKSON, Secretary.

"A PENNY SAVED IS EQUAL TO TWO Earned."—The time to save money is when you earn it, and the way to save it is by depositing a portion of it weekly in the old FRANKLIN SAVING FUND, No. 136 S. FOURTH Street, below Chesnut. Money in large or small amounts received, and five per cent. interest allowed. Open daily from 9 to 3, and on Monday evenings from 7 to 9 o'clock. CYRUS CADWALLADER, 3 16 Treasurer.

ELLIS' IRON BITTERS. — "HAVING used your Iron Bitters in my practice, I can testify to its superior tonic properties for invigorating the appetite and promoting digestion. I can unhesitatingly recommend it in cases of general debility and dyspepsia, and in conditions of the system requiring the use of a ferruginous tonic. Its agreeable flavor must recommend it to all. Yours, respectfully, CHAS. S. GAUNT, M. D., Professor in the Philadelphia University of Medicine and Surgery." For sale by JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, No. 602 ARCH Street, and by Druggists generally 2 4 tu th f s

OLD OAKS CEMETERY COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA OFFICE, No. 518 WALNUT STREET. This Company is now prepared to dispose of Lots, clear of all incumbrance, on REASONABLE TERMS. The advantages offered by this Cemetery are well known to be equal if not superior to those possessed by any other Cemetery. We invite all who desire to purchase Burial Lots to call at the office, where plans can be seen and all particulars will be given. To societies desiring large tracts of land a liberal reduction will be made. ALFRED G. HARMER, President. MARIAN S. LANDENBERGER, Treasurer. MICHAEL NISBET, Secretary. 1 11 6m

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT. PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 3d, 1869. NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS. The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company, clear of National and State taxes, payable in cash on and after May 30, 1869. Blank powers of attorney for collecting dividends can be had at the Office of the Company, No. 238 S. Third street. The Office will be opened at 8 A. M. and closed at 4 P. M. from May 30 to June 5, for the payment of dividends, and after that date from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. THOMAS T. FIRTH, 5 3 60t Treasurer. NOTE.—The Third Instalment on New Stock of 1868 is due and payable on o before June 15.

PENNSYLVANIA AND NEW YORK CANAL AND RAILROAD COMPANY'S SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS. A limited amount of these Bonds, guaranteed by the LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY, is offered at NINETY PER CENT. The Canal of the Company is 105 miles long. Their Railroad, of the same length, is fast approaching completion, and being principally owned by the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, will open in connection therewith an immense and profitable trade Northward from the Coal Regions to Western and Southern New York and the great Lakes. Apply at LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY'S OFFICE, No. 303 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia. CHARLES C. LONGSTRETH, 6 9 19t Treasurer L. V. R. R. Co.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT. GERMANTOWN, five minutes' walk from Wayne Station, two neat and comfortable Houses on WAYNE Street, below Manheim, suitable for a small and genteel family, with all the modern conveniences, gas, water, range, heater, etc. Rent, $360 per annum. Apply to JACOB KAUPP, No. 77 WISTER Street, Germantown. Possession at once. 6 18 tf

FOR SALE, ON EASY TERMS A NINE-ROOM HOUSE, No. 1116 CARPENTER Street, with bath and gas, hot and cold water. Apply on the Premises. 6 4 2t§

FOR SALE—HANDSOME THREE-story Brick Dwelling, three-story double back buildings, No. 634 SIXTH Street, above Green; modern improvements, and in excellent order. Was owned and built by the late Henry Derringer, deceased, of the very best materials and workmanship. Immediate possession. Agent at house from 12 to 2 o'clock daily. 6 7 tf

TO RENT.

GERMANTOWN PROPERTY TO LET.—A large, modern-built house, tenant-house, coach-house, and five acres of land, handsomely laid out walks and garden; within two minutes' walk of Duy's Lane Station. Apply to J. ARMSTRONG. 6 21 24t*

TO RENT—AN OFFICE SUITABLE FOR A physician or a lawyer, with or without board, at No 1127 GIRARD Street. 2 1§

DANIEL M. FOX & SON, Conveyancers and Real Estate Agents, OFFICE, NO. 540 NORTH FIFTH STREET. 6 4 1m PHILADELPHIA. HENRY E. FOX. DANIEL M. FOX.

DR. KINKELIN CAN BE CONSULTED ON all diseases of a certain specialty. Office hours, 8 to 9. No. 36 S. SIXTH Street. 5 4

PAPER HANGINGS.

PAPER HANGINGS, Window Shades, LACE CURTAINS, AND UPHOLSTERY GOODS GENERALLY. The only House in Philadelphia combining the above branches. We keep the best PAPER HANGERS and UPHOLSTERERS in the city, and all our work is first-class. CARRINGTON, DE ZOUCHE & CO., SOUTHEAST CORNER THIRTEENTH and CHESNUT Streets, 3 18 thstu3m PHILADELPHIA.

DEPOT FRENCH AND AMERICAN PAPER HANGINGS, Nos. 11 and 13 N. NINTH Street. AN ASSORTMENT OF French and American Wall Papers, Original in Design, Elaborate in Finish, Unsurpassed in Quality, and Incomparable in Price. A force of workmen who combine taste with skill, execution with promptness. In store, and arriving monthly per Paris steamer, the richest and most complete assortment of DECORATIONS and EMBLEMATICAL DESIGNS, suitable for Hall, Mansion, or Cottage. The above now ready for inspection, and a visit is most earnestly requested by 3 27 stuth3m HENRY S. MATLACK.

PAPER HANGINGS WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. NAGLE, COOKE & EWING, LATE WITH HOWELL & BROTHERS, No. 1338 CHESNUT Street, 5 6thstu2m PHILADELPHIA.

BEAN & WARD, PLAIN AND DECORATIVE PAPER HANGINGS, NO. 251 SOUTH THIRD STREET, BETWEEN WALNUT AND SPRUCE, PHILADELPHIA. COUNTRY WORK PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO. 2 18§

LOOK! LOOK!! LOOK!!!—WALL PAPERS and Linen Window Shades Manufactured, the cheapest in the city, at JOHNSTON'S Depot, No. 1013 SPRING GARDEN Street, below Eleventh, Branch, No. 307 FEDERAL Street, Camden, New Jersey. 2 25§

PATENTS.

OFFICE FOR PROCURING PATENTS, FORREST BUILDINGS, NO. 119 S. FOURTH STREET, PHILA., And Marble Buildings, No. 460 SEVENTH Street, opposite U. S. Patent Office, Washington, D. C. H. HOWSON, Solicitor of Patents. C. HOWSON, Attorney at Law. Communications to be addressed to the Principal Office, Philadelphia. 6 1 1m

PATENT OFFICE. PATENTS PROCURED IN THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE. Inventors wishing to take out Letters Patent for New Inventions are advised to consult with C. H. EVANS, N. W. corner FOURTH and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia, whose facilities for prosecuting cases before the Patent Office are unsurpassed by any other agency. Circulars containing full information to inventors can be had on application. Models made secretly. C. H. EVANS, 3 4thstu§ N. W. Cor. FOURTH and WALNUT.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

PUBLIC SALE OF MEDICINES, HOSPITAL STORES, DRESSINGS, APPLIANCES, MOSQUITO BARS, ETC. ASSISTANT MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., June 14, 1869. Will be offered at public sale in this city, on WEDNESDAY, the 23d instant, at 10 A. M., at Judiciary Square Depot, E street, between Fourth and Fifth streets, a large and valuable assortment of Medicines, Stores, Dressings, and other property belonging to the Medical Department of the United States army. Among the articles to be offered at auction will be embraced the following:—Alcohol, 850 gallons; Simple Cerate, 1200 pounds; Chloroform, 500 pounds; Powdered Opium, 240 pounds, Tinct. of Opium, 450 pounds; Sulphate of Quinia, 1000 ounces; Camphor, 150 pounds; a valuable assortment of Fluid Extracts, altogether, nearly 150 lots of Medicines, prepared by some of the best establishments in the country. Also, 10,000 pounds Beef Extract; 2000 pounds Candles; 5600 pounds Condensed Milk; Gelatine, adhesive and Isinglass Plasters in large quantities; 2000 Gutta Percha Bed Covers, new; Gutta Percha Cloth; Patent and Picked Lint, Roller Bandages, Feeding Cups, Graduate Measures, Mortars, W. W., Scales, Prescription and Shop, Dressed Sheep-skins, Spatulas, Spirit Lamps, Turned Wood Pill Boxes, Pill Machines and Tiles; Vials, 2500 dozen. Also, 3000 Brown Linen Mosquito Nets, Single, in original boxes. Particulars in Catalogues. Terms—CASH, IN GOVERNMENT FUNDS ONLY 25 per cent. required as a deposit at time of sale. All purchases to be removed in five days, and errors corrected after removal of the goods. 6 16 6t CHARLES SUTHERLAND, Assistant Medical Purveyor, Brevet Col. U. S. A.

NORNY'S TASTELESS Fruit Preserving Powder, Is warranted to keep Strawberries superior to any known process, as well as other fruit, without being air-tight. Price, 50 cents a package. Sold by the grocers. ZANE, NORNY & CO., Proprietors. 5 22 4m No. 109 North SECOND St., Philada.

CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES! CARRIAGES!

WILLIAM D. ROGERS, CARRIAGE BUILDER, 1009 and 1011 CHESNUT STREET. Superior Carriages of my own manufacture built for the DRIVING SEASON OF 1869, COMBINING STYLE, DURABILITY, AND ELEGANCE OF FINISH Attention given to repairing. [4 17 stuth 3m Carriages Stored and Insurance effected.

GARDNER & FLEMING, CARRIAGE BUILDERS, No. 214 South FIFTH Street, BELOW WALNUT. A Large Assortment of New and Second-hand CARRIAGES, INCLUDING Coupe Rockaways, Phaetons, Jenny Linds, Buggies Depot Wagons, Etc. Etc., [3 23 tuths For Sale at Reduced Prices.

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WINDOW GLASS. The subscribers are manufacturing daily, 10,000 feet best quality of AMERICAN WINDOW GLAS They are also constantly receiving importations of FRENCH WINDOW GLASS. Rough Plate and Ribbed Glass, Enamelled, Stained Engraved, and Ground Glass, which they offer at very low market rates. EVANS, SHARP & WESTCOATT. 5 29 3m No. 613 MARKET Street, Philada.

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ESTABLISHED 1819. The New York Dyeing and Printing Establishment, STATEN ISLAND, No. 40 North EIGHTH Street (West Side), Philadelphia; No. 98 DUANE Street, and 702 BROADWAY, New York. This old and well-known Company are prepared, as usual, with the highest degree of skill and the most approved machinery, TO DYE, CLEANSE, and FINISH every variety of LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S GARMENTS, and PIECE GOODS, in their usual superior manner. GARMENTS CLEANSED WHOLE. [3 11 thstu§ NOTE—This is our only office in Philadelphia.

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TO THE PUBLIC.—THE FINEST AND largest assortment of the latest styles of Boots, Gaiters, and Shoes for Men and Boys can be had at ERNEST SOPP'S Large Establishment, 6m No. 230 N. NINTH Street.

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOLTRE RAZOR SCISSORS of the finest quality. Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut.

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1869 FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1869

1869 WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK. WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1869

1869 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1869

1869 SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS. HICKORY. 1869

1869 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1869

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1869 CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. 1869 MAULE, BRUTHER & CO., 11§ No. 200 SOUTH Street.

ESLER & BROTHER'S U. S. BUILDERS' MILL, Nos. 24, 26 and 28 S. FIFTEENTH St. We offer this season to the trade a larger and more superior stock of Wood Mouldings, Brackets, Balusters, Newell Posts, Etc. The stock is made from a careful selection of Michigan Lumber, from the mills direct, and we invite builders and contractors to examine it before purchasing elsewhere. Turning and Scroll Work in all its varieties. 5 6 2m

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PANEL PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.—1 COMMON PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES. 1 COMMON BOARDS. 1 and 2 SIDE FENCE BOARDS. WHITE PINE FLOORING BOARDS. YELLOW AND GAP PINE FLOORINGS, 1¼ and 4¼. SPRUCE JOIST, ALL SIZES. HEMLOCK JOIST, ALL SIZES. PLASTERING LATH A SPECIALTY. Together with a general assortment of Building Lumber, for sale low for cash. T. W. SMALTZ, 5 25 6m FIFTEENTH and STILES Streets.

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READY ROOFING.—This Roofing is adapted to all buildings. It can be applied to STEEP OR FLAT ROOFS at one-half the expense of tin. It is readily put on old Shingle Roofs without removing the shingles, thus avoiding the damaging of ceilings and furniture while undergoing repairs. (No gravel used.) PRESERVE YOUR TIN ROOFS WITH WELTON'S PLASTIC PAINT. I am always prepared to Repair and Paint Roofs at short notice. Also, PAINT FOR SALE by the barrel or gallon, the best and cheapest in the market. W. A. WELTON, 3 17§ No. 711 N. NINTH Street, above Coates, and No. 813 WALNUT Street.

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TO BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS.—We are prepared to furnish English imported ASPHALTIC ROOFING FELT In quantities to suit. This roofing was used to cover the Paris Exhibition in 1867. 4 29 3m MERCHANT & CO., Nos. 517 and 519 MINOR Street.

OLD GRAVEL ROOFS COVERED OVER with Mastic Slate, and warranted for ten years. HAMILTON & COOPER, 3 15 6m No. 45 S. TENTH Street.

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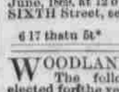

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low-pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc., etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low-pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers of the best Pennsylvania Charcoal Iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds. Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business. Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed. The subscribers have ample wharf dock-room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights. JACOB C. NEAFIE, JOHN P. LEVY, 8 1§ BEACH and PALMER Streets.

SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets. PHILADELPHIA. MERRICK & SONS, ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS, manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine Service. Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc. Castings of all kinds, either Iron or Brass. Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Rail road Stations, etc. Retorts and Gas Machinery of the latest and most improved construction. Every description of Plantation Machinery, also, Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Oil Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping Engines, etc. Sole Agents for N. Bilieux's Patent Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machines. 4 30§

GIRARD TUBE WORKS. JOHN H. MURPHY & BROS. Manufacturers of Wrought Iron Pipe, Etc. PHILADELPHIA, PA. WORKS, TWENTY-THIRD and FILBERT Streets. OFFICE, [4 1 No. 42 North FIFTH Street.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA. Estate of ANN HERTZOG, deceased. The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the first and final account of MAHLON D. LIVENSETTER and W. BURTON CARVER, executors of the last will and testament of ANN HERTZOG, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested, for the purpose of his appointment, on TUESDAY, June 22, A. D. 1869, at four o'clock P. M., at the office of W. BURTON CARVER, Esq., S. W. corner of NINTH and FILBERT Streets, in the city of Philadelphia. 6 12 stuth5t

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA. The Estate of SAMUEL R. McCLURE, deceased. The Auditor appointed by the Court

AN AMERICAN FOX-HUNT.

The London *Saturday Review* gives the following amusing comment on the description of a fox-hunt which it discovered in an American paper. The slight mistake with regard to the whereabouts of St. Louis is characteristically British:—

Until very recently Englishmen might have consoled themselves with the reflection that, however much they had fallen behind America in some things, there was at least one institution in respect of which they were still ahead of the United States, as of all the rest of the world. They might have taken a semi-barbarous pride in the belief that they were still superior in sport, if in nothing else. Americans might be the only really great and free people on the face of the earth; they might be the only people now capable of producing famous statesmen, preachers, authors, and generals; but we had at any rate one institution which they had never yet ventured to imitate. The joys of fox hunting were not yet revealed to them. Hopeless as the English cockney might feel his case to be when he compared himself with the citizen of Boston or of Philadelphia, there was still something left for which our country gentlemen might thank heaven. But last March an event happened in the Western States the news of which will carry a sense of the pressure of American competition home to the heart of Leicestershire and the bosom of Bucks. Advices from Chicago inform us that on the 17th of last March a fox-hunt took place near the town of St. Louis, in Illinois, a town which is no doubt destined to be the future Badminton or Melton Mowbray of America, and which, if we may judge by the accounts of the sport afforded on this first occasion, as given to us in the St. Louis *Republican*, is likely next season to cause a perfect stampede of sportsmen from Leamington and Northampton to the Far West. The last hunting season in this country was no doubt a good one; and many of the runs of January and February, 1869, will be affectionately remembered by the squires of Lutterworth and the officers from Weedon; but we may safely venture to declare that the best run of the season with the Atherstone or the Quorn was not to be compared with this St. Louis fox-hunt, either in variety or piquancy of incidents. But there is no such difference of detail between the English and American methods of fox-hunting that the superiority of the American method cannot be adequately appreciated without a little description, which it may be hoped will tend to clear the reader's mind of prejudice, and enable him to take an impartial view of the American mode of hunting the fox.

The first prejudice of which an English reader must divest himself is the belief that the sport of fox-hunting a Master of Foxhounds is necessary. Ordinary English squires would probably almost as easily imagine the existence of a son without a father as of fox-hounds without a master; and although the master is the only absolutely essential functionary to the hunting of a pack of foxhounds, yet one is not apt to suppose that the master would be able to show his friends or subscribers very much good sport without the assistance of a huntsman, and one or more whips. But, in "inaugurating" this noble sport at St. Louis, the men of Illinois have struck out an entirely novel and most original line. They have arranged and organized their sporting staff on a different and vastly improved system. The chief personage in the sport does not, at St. Louis, write M. F. H. after his name, but receives the much more dignified titles of "Projector" and "Grand Marshal." The hounds do not, as in England, belong to him or to any body of subscribers whom he represents; but a plan is adopted much more in accordance with the spirit of the age. *The hounds are jobbed.* Peace to the souls of Sir Richard Sutton and of the late Mr. Assheton Smith! We would not in the lifetime of those worthies have called attention to this matter, as it would perhaps have pained them. But, now that they are gone, no such delicacy prevents our pressing upon our readers the advantages of this practice of jobbing hounds; though it is unnecessary to describe these advantages in detail, inasmuch as many persons in this country have already adopted the parallel customs of jobbing their horses, their carriages, their pointers and retrievers, their clothes, and their servants; and the jobbing of foxhounds must obviously be even more convenient than the jobbing of these things, by so much as foxhounds are a more troublesome and wasteful class of instruments to keep in stock. Next after the Grand Marshal and the Foxhound Job-master, the most important functionary in an American hunt appears to be the special correspondent of the local newspaper. The presence of a journalist is as necessary at a fox-hunt as at any other important or interesting meeting in America. But the reader may perhaps wonder what arrangements can be made at a fox-hunt for the convenience of the gentlemen of the press: how, in fact, the nature of the sport can permit of the proper facilities being afforded to them for discharging their important duties to the public. In order to understand this, it is necessary to bear in mind some important differences between an English and an American meet, or "*rendezvous*," as it is more elegantly termed in Illinois. In the first place, the Americans have most judiciously dispensed with the English practice of drawing a cover in order to find their fox. In Illinois the fox is purchased of a fox-catcher some time before the hunt is to take place, "is put for some weeks under the scientific supervision and charge" of a fox-keeper, and is eventually brought to the rendezvous "in a fox-wagon." It is probably while he is under the scientific supervision of the keeper that the fox acquires the art of climbing trees—an art which adds a novel variety of incident to the American sport, and which, as we shall see, the fox at St. Louis practised with the greatest relat. But, at any rate, the advantages of the American method are obvious. As there is no drawing, there can be no blanks, and no tiresome waste of time in cover-beating. And, indeed, it is difficult to believe that our fashionable hunts will not next season adopt the American system, and start their foxes in prime condition from a fox-wagon. It cannot be supposed that in this scientific age intelligent and sport loving Englishmen will long be content to allow that which is absolutely essential to their sport, the finding of a fox, to depend upon chance. No doubt, too, the whole influence of the ladies and of the local press will be thrown into the scale in favor of the fox-wagon system, since it will be remarked, secondly, that this system enables the start to take place from the top of a high hill, whence a almost bird's-eye view of the run can be obtained. The reader is now in a position to understand how it is possible for a special correspondent to attend and report upon an American fox-hunt, without the necessity either of being a first-flight man across country, or of knowing how to manage a balloon.

And it may be interesting to him to learn that on this occasion, at St. Louis, the projector of the hunt was one Mr. Macdonald, who hired the hounds, bought the fox, fixed the hour and place for the rendezvous, and for the find, or *start*, as, under all the circumstances, it is perhaps more aptly named; that the foxhound job-master was one Mr. John Stumpf, "a rather old gentleman in grey suit," who brought "five or six dogs, named Carlo, Waltman, Pascha, Hector, and Pluto, to the rendezvous," and whom the special correspondent of the St. Louis *Republican* represents as "regarding his dogs with affectionate interest, and expressing his confidence that they would kill the fox, *if they had a fair show*;" that the fox-keeper was one Barney O'Connor; and that the fox provided for the occasion was named "Ben Butler," a name "probably suggested by the silvery metallic glisten of his silken coat." Nor let the Leicestershire man be surprised at the small number of hounds—two couples and a half—considered necessary for the sport of Illinois. Doubtless the deficiency in numbers is more than counterbalanced by the superior excellence engendered in the hounds through the competition which is caused by the practice of jobbing them. But, however this may be, enough has probably been said by way of preliminary explanation to enable the reader to enjoy a few short extracts from the narrative of the special correspondent of the St. Louis *Republican*. This gentleman, who was mounted on "a smooth-running buggy from the St. Nicholas livery stable, drawn by a three-minute mare," on receiving private information that the fox-wagon had started, and that the exciting scene was about to commence, set out for the hill where the start was to take place, and thus describes the event:—

> The hill is to the north of the road, and no fences render the ascent of the mild declivity troublesome. This spot was selected as there are no woods of any amount in the vicinity, and the view is unobstructed. On the top of this hill, about two o'clock, the hunters and spectators gathered. After some little delay, Mr. Macdonald gave the order for the hunt to begin. In tones of stentorian command he addressed the crowd. The fox was about to be let go. It would be taken to the brow of the hill, and there set at liberty; but in order to secure a successful hunt, it would be necessary to preserve order. The dogs were to be held—a boy to each hound—the horsemen were to form in line on the hill where they now were, and at a given signal to start forward. "Then," said the speaker, in a voice of heroic determination, "every man for himself." These words produced a visible effect, and some few of the horsemen looked nervously at each other, and evidently felt as if something serious was about to transpire. After some hauling and snapping, "Ben Butler" was flopped out of his barrel upon the ground, Barney O'Connor holding him by the chain. The next step was to give him a good start; so he was led across the field, Mr. Macdonald and two other parties accompanying, to the point before designated. During the route the fox was dragged over a few fences, the presumption being that the hounds would follow in exactly the same course, and so try the metal of the horses and riders. A piece of woods, a quarter of a mile or so from the crowd, having been reached, the fox was let go, a blow on the side being given him to convey the idea that the faster he went the better.

The reader will not fail to remark that, in this scientific method of opening the hunt, the sportsmen of Illinois have borrowed some characteristic features from several English sports. In the practice of bringing the fox up in a fox-wagon, and starting him with a rap on the flanks, we see something akin to scenes which have been witnessed before now with her Majesty's Buckhounds. The trick of hauling the fox over some fences, with the special design of affording better sport to the riders (or to the spectators), may remind old Oxonians of the Christ Church drag. The dodge whereby the necessity for the services of a huntsman and his whipper-in is obviated—namely, by confiding each hound to the care of a small boy to hold—seems to be remotely derived from our practice of using slippers at coursing-matches, and is at any rate an excellent contrivance, as it substitutes for the permanent and expensive employment of full-grown men the cheaper alternative of occasional, and perhaps voluntary, child-labor. And, lastly, in the marshalling of the horsemen and requiring them to start by a given signal, it is easy to discover a feature borrowed from Epsom, and a feature, too, of which many an unlucky sportsman, who has been temporarily or permanently thrown out by getting a bad start from the wrong side of the cover, will appreciate the utility. The fox being thus started in the bran-new American fashion, the hounds were laid on, and the hunt commenced. Like the life of Achilles, it was short, but glorious. On arriving at the first fence, the hounds, with a consideration which would never be shown by an English pack, stopped short, and proceeded to offer a variety of diversion for the entertainment of the ladies and of the special correspondent. One sat down and bayed, another tried unsuccessfully to execute "circles of recovery," and a third proceeded to chase some loose horses which were in another corner of the field. All this time, the reader might suppose, the fox was making play across the country, and the chance of a kill was ended. And so it would have been, no doubt, in the case of an English vermin. But at this interesting juncture the event occurred at which we have already hinted, which shows the superiority of the American to the English fox, and which afforded a charming variety in the sport never even dreamed of by English fox-hunters. The fox went up a tree! But we must again summon the special correspondent to describe such a scene as this, as he witnessed it, on arriving at the first fence in his buggy:—

> "What of the fox?" This was the question we asked on arriving at the spot; but nobody could answer it. On looking around, we saw a man on the other side of a moist soft field of nursery plants, gesticulating wildly. (This is apparently the American substitute for crying Tally Ho.) "What's the matter?" we shouted. "He's up a tree," was the reply, pointing upwards; and sure enough, on looking intently at a tree near him, we spied the fox seated among the branches and calmly enjoying the scene.

But the enjoyment of this amazing fox was not destined to last very long. For now we come to the kill, or the *denouement*, as it is called in America, which was as different from our English termination as was every other part of this strange sport. Suppose—if we may be permitted to suppose an utter impossibility—that a Quorn or a Pytchley fox should on any occasion ascend a tree, what would be done under the circumstances? The laws of English fox-hunting do not apply any solution to such a puzzle. There is probably not a squire in Leicestershire who could say off hand what ought to be done in the event of such astounding behavior on the part of a fox; and we doubt whether even the great Tom Payne himself would have been equal to such an occasion. But the wary Illinois fox-hunter comes to his sport fully prepared for such an occurrence. He carries a revolver with him to the hunting-field, and thus is prepared to deal with the fox as he would with a man who had offended him in the streets of St. Louis or Chicago—namely, "to shoot him on sight." On the present occasion, the first sportsman who got within reach of the treed fox happened to [illegible] Probate Court, succeeded in br[illegible] the special corr[illegible] field arrived un[illegible] flections upon [illegible] the sport would be superfluous, we shall conclude by quoting, and earnestly recommending to the unprejudiced consideration of readers in the Midland counties, the excellent remarks of the special correspondent:—

> "It may strike some minds as a little odd that, after so much elaborate preparation, the fox should have been so summarily disposed of. But Judge Vastine, no doubt, intended to illustrate the original idea of hunting before modern romance corrupted it. When we pursue anything, the object is to catch it, and the sooner the better; and this is the genuine American idea."

—A Louisville gentleman thinks himself "commissioned" to chop his wife to pieces.

—A San Francisco runaway couple hired a tugboat and were married out in the harbor.

—A Boston cigar-shop proclaims "Let us have Peace—The First Step to it, Step In."

—The Michigan Central owns a physician, who prohibits emigrants with contagious diseases.

—White Pine turns out boards 22 feet by 21 inches. One log yielded 766 feet of lumber.

—A thirteen-year-old boy in Watertown, Wis., has not grown since he was seven months old.

—A Chicago circus was so crowded that the elephant was called in to turn people out of the ring.

RAILROAD L NES.

READING RAILROAD—GREAT TRUNK LINE FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA. THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND, AND WYOMING VALLEYS,

THE

NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, APRIL 12, 1869.

Leaving the Company's Depot at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7.30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate stations and Allentown. Returning, leaves Reading at 6.30 P. M.; arrives in Philadelphia at 9.15 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8.15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7.30 A. M. train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8.15 A. M. train connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3.30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottstown at 6.25 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 8.40 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4.30 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6.40 P. M.

READING ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Reading at 7.30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10.15 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5.15 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 8.00 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8.10 A. M., and Pottsville at 8.45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 8.05 P. M., and Pottsville at 2.45 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 6.45 P. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7.15 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4.10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6.30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9.15 P. M.

Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12.45 noon, for Pottsville and all way stations; leaves Pottsville at 7.30 A.M. for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 8.15 P. M. Leaves Philadelphia for Reading at 8 A. M.; returning from Reading at 4.25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7.30 A. M., 12.45 and 4.30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia. Returning from Downingtown at 8.10 A. M., 1.00 and 5.45 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.

Passengers for Skippack take 7.30 A. M. and 4.30 P. M. trains for Philadelphia, returning from Skippack at 8.15 A. M. and 1.00 P. M. Stage lines for the various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Skippack.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leaves New York at 9 A. M. and 5 and 8 P. M., passing Reading at 1.05 A. M., and 1.50 and 10.10 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg at 3.50 and 5.50 A. M., and 10.50 P. M., passing Reading at 5.44 and 7.31 A. M., and 12.40 P. M., and arriving at New York at 11 A. M. and 12.30 and 5.00 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

A Mail Train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8.10 A. M. and 2.05 P. M. Mail Train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 6.45 and 11.30 A. M., and 6.40 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8.35 A. M., and 2.15 and 4.35 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 7.55 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12.15 noon for Pinegrove and Tremont, returning from Harrisburg at 3.30 P. M., and from Tremont at 7.40 A. M. and 5.35 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for one day only, are sold by Morning Accommodation Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for one day only, are sold at Reading and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. Nichols, General Superintendent, Reading.

COMMUTATION TICKETS.

At 25 per cent discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.

Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $52 50 each, for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.

For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN

Residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS

From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fares, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.

Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's new freight depot, Broad and Willow streets

MAILS

Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2.15 P. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS.

Leave Philadelphia daily at 4.35 A. M., 12.45 noon, 8 and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points beyond.

BAGGAGE.

Dungan's Express will collect baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 S. Fourth street, or at the Depot, Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

CAMDEN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.

SUNDAY TRAINS FOR THE SEASHORE.

On and after SUNDAY next, June 6, the Mail Train for ATLANTIC CITY

Will leave Vine Street Ferry at.....8 A. M.
Leave Atlantic City at.....4 P. M.
Stopping at all Stations.
6 8 tf D. H. MUNDY, Agent.

EXPRESS TO LONG BRANCH.

RAILROAD LINES.

1869.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY AND PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANIES' LINES FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK, AND WAY PLACES.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 6.30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accom. $2 25
At 8 A. M., via Cam. and Jersey City Ex. Mail 3 00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express... 3 00
At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.
At 6.30 and 8 A. M. and 2.00 P. M. for Freehold.
At 2 P. M. for Long Branch and points on R. and D. B. R. R.
At 8 and 10 A. M., 2, 3.30, and 4.30 P. M. for Trenton.
At 6.30, 8, and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 3.30, 4.30, 6, and 11.30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.
At 6.30 and 10 A. M., 1, 3.30, 4.30, 6, and 11.30 P. M. for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, Palmyra, and Fish House, and 2 P. M. for Riverton.
The 1 and 11.30 P. M. Lines leave from Market Street Ferry (upper side).

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 11 A. M., via Kensington and Jersey City, New York Express Line. Fare, $3.
At 7.30 and 11 A. M., 2.30, 3.30 and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol. And at 10.15 A. M. and 3 P. M. for Bristol.
At 7.30 and 11 A. M., 2.30, and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.
At 7.30 and 10.15 A. M., and 2.30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's and Eddington.
At 7.30 and 10.15 A. M., 2.30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M. for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT, Via Connecting Railway.

At 9.30 A. M., 1.20, 4, 6.15, and 12 P. M. New York Express Lines, via Jersey City. Fare, $3.25.
At 11.30 P. M., Emigrant Line. Fare, $2.
At 9.30 A. M., 1.20, 4, 6.45, and 12 P. M., for Trenton.
At 9.30 A. M., 4, 6.45, and 12 P. M., for Bristol.
At 12 P. M. (Night), for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.
The 9.30 A. M., 6.45 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES,

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7.30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Schooley's Mountain, etc.
At 7.30 A. M. and 3.30 P. M. for Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3.30 P. M. Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.
At 11 A. M. and 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate Stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE).

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 2.15, 3.30, 5, and 6.30 P. M., for Merchantville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, Mount Holly, Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.
At 7 A. M., 1, and 3.30 P. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

11 10 WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.
TIME TABLE.

On and after MONDAY, May 3, 1869,
FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7, 8, 9.05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3½, 3¾, 4, 4.35, 5.05, 5¼, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.
Leave Germantown at 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8.20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4¾, 5, 5½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.
The 8.20 down train and 5½ and 6 up trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9.15 A. M., 2, 4.05, 7, and 10¾ P. M.
Leave Germantown at 8.15 A. M., 1, 3, 6, and 9¾ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3½, 5¾, 7, 9, and 11 P. M.
Leave Chesnut Hill at 7.10, 8, 9.40, 11.40 A. M., 1.40, 3.40, 5.40, 6.40, 8.40, and 10.40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9.15 A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.
Leave Chesnut Hill at 7.50 A. M., 12.40, 5.40, and 9.25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11.05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5, 5½, 6¼, 8.05, 10.05, and 11½ P. M.
Leave Norristown at 5.40, 6½, 7, 7¾, 9, and 11 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 6¼, 8, and 9½ P. M.
The 7¾ A. M. train from Norristown will not stop at Mogee's, Potts' Landing, Domino, or Schurr's lane.
The 5 P. M. train from Philadelphia will stop only at School lane, Manayunk, and Conshohocken.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7¼ P. M.
Leave Norristown at 7 A. M., 1, 5½, and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11.05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5, 5½, 6¼, 8.05, 10.05, and 11½ P. M.
Leave Manayunk at 6.10, 7, 7¾, 8.10, 9½, and 11½ A. M., 2, 3¾, 5, 6½, 8.20, and 10 P. M.
The 5 P. M. train from Philadelphia will stop only at School lane and Manayunk.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7¼ P. M.
Leave Manayunk at 7½ A. M., 1½, 6, and 9½ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent, Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after MONDAY, April 12, 1869, Trains will leave as follows:—

Leave Philadelphia from New Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, 7.25 A. M., 9.30 A. M., 2.30 P. M., 4.15 P. M., 4.35 P. M., 7.15 and 11.20 P. M.

Leave West Chester from Depot, on East Market street, at 6.25 A. M., 7.25 A. M., 7.40 A. M., 10.10 A. M., 1.55 P. M., 4.50 P. M., and 6.45 P.M.

Leave Philadelphia for B. C. Junction and intermediate points at 12.30 P. M. and 5.45 P. M. Leave B. C. Junction for Philadelphia at 5.30 A. M. and 1.45 P. M.

Trains leaving West Chester at 7.40 A. M. will stop at B. C. Junction, Lenni, Glen Riddle, and Media; leaving Philadelphia at 4.35 P. M. will stop at B. C. Junction and Media only. Passengers to or from stations between West Chester and B. C. Junction going East will take train leaving West Chester at 7.25 A. M., and car will be attached to Express Train at B. C. Junction, and going West passengers for stations above Media will take train leaving Philadelphia at 4.35 P. M., and car will be attached to Local train at Media.

The Depot in Philadelphia is reached directly by the Chesnut and Walnut street cars. Those of the Market street line run within one square. The cars of both lines connect with each train upon its arrival.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia for West Chester at 8.00 A. M. and 2.30 P. M.
Leave Philadelphia for B. C. Junction at 7.15 P. M.
Leave West Chester for Philadelphia at 7.45 A. M. and 4.45 P. M.
Leave B. C. Junction for Philadelphia at 6.00 A. M.

4 16§ WILLIAM C. WHEELER, General Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—SUMMER TIME TABLE.—THROUGH AND DIRECT ROUTE BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, HARRISBURG, WILLIAMSPORT, AND THE GREAT OIL REGION OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Elegant Sleeping Cars on all Night Trains.

On and after MONDAY, April 26, 1869, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows:—

WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Philadelphia	.	10.45 P. M.
" " Williamsport	.	8.15 A. M.
" arrives at Erie	.	9.30 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Philadelphia	.	11.50 A. M.
" " Williamsport	.	8.50 P. M.
" arrives at Erie	.	10.00 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Philadelphia	.	8.00 A. M.
" " Williamsport	.	6.30 P. M.
" arrives at Lockhaven	.	7.45 P. M.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Erie	.	11.15 A. M.
" " Williamsport	.	12.30 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	.	9.25 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Erie	.	6.25 P. M.
" " Williamsport	.	7.50 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	.	4.10 P. M.

Mail and Express connect with Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad.
Baggage checked through.

1 1 ALFRED L. TYLER, General Superintendent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD LINES.—For Cape May, Millville, Vineland, and intermediate stations below Glassboro, at 8.00 A. M. and 3.15 P. M.

For Bridgeton, Salem, and all way stations, at 8.00 A. M. and 3.30 P. M.

[illegible] and Excursion Tickets for sale at Ticket

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD—TIME TABLE.—Commencing MONDAY, May 10, 1869.—Trains will leave Depot, corner Broad street and Washington avenue as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8.30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations

Express Train at 12 M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4.00 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's, and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11.30 P. M. (daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, and Magnolia.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 12.00 M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington

Leave Philadelphia at 11.00 A. M., 2.30, 5.00, and 7.00 P. M. The 5.00 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate Stations.

Leave Wilmington 6.30 and 8.10 A. M., 1.30, 4.15, and 7.00 P. M. The 8.10 A. M. Train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7 P. M. Train from Wilmington runs daily; all other Accommodation Trains Sundays excepted.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia.—Leave Baltimore 7.25 A. M., Way Mail; 9.35 A. M., Express; 2.35 P. M., Express; 7.25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7.25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North-East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester

PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations on Chester Creek and Philadelphia and Baltimore Central Railroad

Leave Philadelphia for Port Deposit (Sundays excepted) at 7.05 A. M., and 4.20 P. M.

The 7.00 A. M. Train will stop at all stations between Philadelphia and Lamokin.

A Freight Train, with Passenger Car attached, will leave Philadelphia daily (except Sundays) at 1.00 P. M., running to Oxford.

Leave Port Deposit for Philadelphia (Sundays excepted) at 5.40 A. M., 9.25 A. M., and 4.20 P. M.

Trains leaving Wilmington at 6.30 A. M. and 4.15 P. M. will connect at Lamokin Junction with the 7.00 A. M. and 4.30 P. M. trains for Baltimore Central Railroad.

Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at Ticket Office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

SUMMER TIME.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car Tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train	8.00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodat'n, 10.30 A. M., 1.10 and	7.00 P. M.
Fast Line	11.50 A. M.
Erie Express	11.50 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2.30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4.00 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5.30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8.00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Pittsburg Express	10.30 P. M.

Philadelphia Express, 12 night.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 12 o'clock.

Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered, by 5 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Cincinnati Express	3.10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	6.50 A. M.
Paoli Accommodat'n, 8.20 A. M., 3.40 and	6.20 P. M.
Erie Mail	9.35 A. M.
Fast Line	9.35 A. M.
Parkesburg Train	9.10 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12.30 P. M.
Erie Express	4.20 P. M.
Day Express	4.20 P. M.
Southern Express	6.40 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9.40 P. M.

For further information, apply to

JOHN F. VANLEER, Jr., Ticket Agent, No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent, No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE, Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS, 4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—For BETHLEHEM, DOYLESTOWN, MAUCH CHUNK, EASTON, WILLIAMSPORT, WILKESBARRE, MAHANOY CITY, MOUNT CARMEL, PITTSTON, TUNKHANNOCK, AND SCRANTON.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.

Passenger Trains leave the Depot, corner of BERKS and AMERICAN Streets, daily (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 7.45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Pittston, and Tunkhannock.

At 9.45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, and New Jersey Central and Morris and Essex Railroads.

At 1.45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, and Hazleton.

At 5.00 P. M. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.

For Doylestown at 8.45 A. M., 2.45 and 4.15 P. M.

For Fort Washington at 6.45 and 10.45 A. M., and 11.20 P. M.

For Abington at 1.15, 3.15, 5.20, and 8 P. M.

For Lansd

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

FAIRMOUNT.

A Short History of Fairmount Park—Its Improvements—Vista Drive to be Thrown Open to the Public To-morrow Afternoon.

The citizens of Philadelphia can justly claim that, for natural beauty, Fairmount Park exceeds any of the various parks in this country. From the first purchase of five acres, in 1812, the boundary lines have gradually extended until now, when they surround nearly 3000 acres of the choicest part of the city. The first acquisition of the land known as "Faire-Mount," now within the bounds, was made for the purpose of obtaining a supply of water free from the impurities of city drainage, and a site for a reservoir high enough to distribute this supply to the loftiest buildings in the town. It was the nearest point sufficiently high for this purpose; it was then outside of the city limits, and much too far away to be thought of as a resort for public recreation. The most remote spot reached by the pedestrians of that day was the water basin on the Schuylkill, at the head of Chesnut street.

When the Water Works had been established upon a scale, at that time, of unexampled magnitude and excellence, the good taste and judgment of the projector and life-long superintendent prompted the adornment of the grounds by planting shade trees and covering the rugged cliffs with shrubbery and vines. For more than twenty years after the foundation of the Fairmount Works, Philadelphia reposed in the belief of their unsurpassable excellence and their perpetuity; and indeed did not become fully awake from this pleasant dream for about thirty years.

Trade and human industry had broken in upon the quiet of the rural scene, and had driven out the descendants of the ancient dwellers at the country seats some years before the city authorities made the unwelcome discovery that their cup of water was in danger of becoming a poisoned chalice. No sooner did this suspicion take a tangible shape than the men of action urged prompt measures to put away the incipient evil.

An opportunity offered for buying the estate known as Lemon Hill, containing forty-five acres, lying nearer to the forebay of the Water Works than any other large area of open land, and so located as to pour its surface waters directly into the current that supplies the city reservoirs. In Revolutionary times it was the country seat of Robert Morris, the patriot financier. In 1844 it became the property of the city at a cost of $75,000. An advanced position was now attained, but no park for the public as yet grew out of it. The officials who obtained control of the grounds which were intended to be maintained as elysian fields, suffered them to become almost a pandemonium. The contest was again commenced, and was vigorously maintained for twenty years with variable results. The first dawn of success appeared towards the close of the year 1855, in an ordinance of Councils approved the 28th of September, which "devoted and dedicated to public use, as a park, the Lemon Hill estate, to be known by the name of Fairmount Park."

In 1857, by a concerted effort, subscriptions amounting to $60,000 were obtained for the purpose of buying and presenting to the city the estate known as Sedgeley, containing about thirty-four acres, situated between Lemon Hill and the Spring Garden Water Works, the price of which was $125,000. The land was bought and tendered to the city, subject to a mortgage for the balance of the purchase money.

From this period the forward movement met with diminishing impediment: action was soon after taken by Councils for laying out and improving Fairmount Park, and making it more accessible for public use; plans were invited and received; one of them was accepted and obtained the premium offered. Proceedings were instituted for obtaining possession of the neck of land between the Water Works and Lemon Hill, resulting in its conveyance to the city under a jury award for $55,000.

Numerous memorials urged upon the City Councils and the Legislature of the State measures for securing land upon the western bank of the Schuylkill; small in area, as first asked for, but growing from time to time in the area demanded, in proportion as the public mind expanded to the full grasp of the important question at issue. A party of four citizens, upon learning that a large tract, which they deemed indispensable to the complete protection of the water, was to be had at a price which would probably make it a desirable object for private speculation, and, if so disposed of, would retard or even frustrate an essential part of the general plan, bought it on their individual responsibility and tendered it to the city at the price they paid. This secured to the public the noble estate of Landsdowne, containing over one hundred and forty acres, at a cost of $84,953·30.

By an act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, approved the 26th day of March, 1867, "the title to and ownership of the area of ground" therein described "was vested in the city of Philadelphia, to be laid out and maintained forever as an open public place and park, for the health and enjoyment of the people of said city and the preservation of the water supply of the city of Philadelphia."

Under this act the Park Commission was created. They organized, and at an early meeting gave their attention to the purification of the water; and they advocated still greater additions to the Park, bordering on both sides of the river. A Committee on Land Purchases was appointed, and under their superintendence the Park became enlarged to the extent of 2240 acres. In 1868 Jesse George dedicated to the city the property known as George's Hill. Some idea of the immensity of this tract of land may be formed from the fact of the boundaries definitely fixed by law, which are exclusive of the Wissahickon Valley and Robert's Hollow, on being carefully run and measured, were found to have an aggregate length of fifty-three thousand feet, or ten miles and a small fraction.

The special survey for ascertaining the best location for a sewer in the river valley, to protect the stream from the polluting currents poured out from dye-houses and other manufacturing establishments at Manayunk and intervening points, has been completed. A plan and profile giving a faithful delineation of the line shows no extraordinary difficulty in obtaining gradients which will insure a proper flow of sewage matter; and that this work, so essential to the future health of the city, is entirely practicable, and can be constructed at a moderate cost.

The length of the principal drives, including those along the Schuylkill and the Wissahickon, will be not far from thirty miles, without counting the bridle paths or walks or narrow drives leading to secluded spots out of the main circuit. Of these drives the one known as "Vista drive" is to be dedicated to public use to-morrow, when the Councils, the heads of departments, and the Judges of the several Courts will participate in the ceremony. This drive is designed to lead to the western and northern borders of the west park, by a route which gives access to many groves of noble trees, and numerous points of view along the crest of the river bluffs and the borders of several intersecting valleys.

It begins at Girard avenue, directly at the west end of the river bridge, where it enters Eaglesfield grove, comprising many fine trees of centuries' growth. Descending through this grove, it crosses Mantua run beneath the viaduct of the Junction Railroad, and thence rises to the heights of Sweet Brier. Here it passes through a second grove of ancient trees, and after crossing an open plateau, from the margin of which opens a fine river view, it reaches Sweet Brier Vale, a deep and densely-shaded ravine, in which a series of winding foot-walks and bridle-paths lead to fine springs of cool water, some of which are collected in a stone basin for refreshment of visitors. An adjacent drinking pool for horses, and rustic horse-blocks for dismounting, afford like opportunities for riders and their horses. The footwalks are conducted over rustic bridges and broad flights of rustic stairs to points where are brought in view the natural cascades and bright pools of the rapid stream which courses through the depths of this ravine. The drive continues along the southern edge of Sweet Brier Vale, nearly to its head, and there crosses on a causeway supported on a culvert of substantial masonry, and skirting the northern bank of the ravine, reaches a river bluff, where a short branch leads to a concourse that overlooks the river and gives extensive views both north and south. Upon this bluff, as well as on the verge of the plateau just passed, south of the Sweet Brier Vale, rustic summer-houses are to be erected at the best points of view.

The drive next crosses the Falls road upon a rustic bridge of twenty-five feet span, and commences the descent into Landsdowne Valley, presenting in its course numerous and varied views of river and upland scenery. By a gradual descent along the southern border of the valley, the drive winds among many giants of the forest, tulip trees, and chestnuts and oaks and hickories, and passes near a dense cluster of the curious Angelica tree, or Hercules' club.

It next crosses Landsdowne run on a rustic bridge, alongside of which is a natural basin, where the waters of the run are gathered into a miniature lake, bordered with ferns and aquatic plants. On the ground now reached, on the north bank of the valley, was once located the grand avenue of entrance to the Penn Mansion, long since destroyed by fire. Along the course of this ancient avenue, the former beauty of which is attested by the relics of its assemblage of pines, and oaks, and chestnuts, may yet be seen a few survivors in a flourishing condition, showing grand stems of twenty feet girth, surmounted by spreading branches, shading a thousand yards of area, while some giant skeletons of pines spread their bare arms as if defying the storms of a hundred winters.

Landsdowne valley is remarkable for numerous springs of delicious water, soft and cool. No less than fifteen of these springs are found within a distance of half a mile. Footpaths wind along the slopes of the valley, some leading to nooks and dells watered by these springs, and others climb in zig-zag reaches by short routes from the bed of the waters to the summit of the adjacent heights.

Upon this summit, at its projecting angle, is Landsdowne Concourse, a level space, covering several thousand square feet, on which carriages may tarry while the visitors saunter through the various walks, or catch the reflection of the landscape on the long reaches of the river, that may be enjoyed from spots where rustic arbors are to be placed.

Passing along Landsdowne Ledge, the drive reveals continually changing views of the lake-like surface of the river, bounded by bold cliffs that are clothed with verdure from the water to the sky.

At the northern terminus of the ledge it bends westward along the southern edge of Belmont Valley. At the point of turning may be seen a remarkable group of chestnut sprouts standing around the fire-eaten shell of their parent tree, which is thirty feet in girth.

Near at hand are several other chesnut strees of immense size, probably the offspring of the giant relic. A circular concourse under the shadow of these trees, and surrounded by a score of the same species of various ages, is named "Chesnut Ring." A short distance west of this spot stand some noble oaks, remarkable for symmetry and vigor, which suggest the name of Druid Way for the locality. At this point converge all the footwalks that have been winding along the shaded slopes of Landsdowne Valley, and from the river shore, some passing over rugged heights along a precipitous ledge, guarded by a railing, and others meandering along the borders of Belmont run. Rustic seats are placed along Druid Way for repose of pedestrians, who may here join their carriages on the adjacent drive, or rest before going afoot to the summit of George's Hill, a half mile farther west.

The concourse on George's Hill is the destination and present terminus of the drive and paths now under construction. When these are completed, the work is to be continued as ordered by the Board of Commissioners until it reaches Belmont and Ridgeland and Chamouni, revealing scenery that may become the subject of a future sketch.

Pausing for the present on George's Hill, the gaze of the visitor is directed southward and eastward upon a wide panorama embracing more than one-fourth of the horizon. In the distance the view takes in the forests of New Jersey and the waters of the Delaware.

In the middle ground lies the city with its crowded chimneys and its many spires and domes, while at the feet, almost, of the observer is a broad plain covered with verdure, and with various crops of farm and garden culture, and rural buildings stand in the midst of these surroundings in the quiet repose of country life. The length of drive laid out for completion this season is about six miles, and the return from its extremity may be by the more direct course of the river road, now in use, making a continuous circuit of nine miles; or, by retracing the Vista Drive, giving a ride of twelve miles. The width of the drive is generally about two rods or over thirty feet, widened sometimes to fifty feet, and on the concourses to one hundred, and two hundred feet, and narrowed to twenty-five feet for short distances at a few points where the full width would destroy valuable trees.

The walks and paths now opened here are about five miles in extent, and of various widths, ranging from six to nine feet, the greater portion being eight feet wide. These walks are to be extended during this season to twice their present length.

The surfaces of these roads are as yet of the natural soil, which may possibly be kept smooth and dry by careful surface drainage during the summer; but the frosts of winter and the thawing out in spring would destroy this pleasant surface, making it needful to give the more costly and less elastic surface of broken stone, which is to be applied before next winter.

To provide convenient access to these walks for the great body of citizens who do not come in their own conveyances, and for whose recreation the Park is largely designed, a commodious landing for steamboats and small craft is to be established on the west shore of the river, near Columbia bridge.

From the vicinity of this landing the walks diverge to Belmont and Landsdowne and George's Hill.

Besides this agreeable approach by water, the Park is reached at its most remote angles by short walks from street passenger lines. On the west, one line passes Forty-first street a few blocks south of the southern border, and another approaches still nearer to its western angle at Fifty-second street. And the Reading accommodation lines take passengers close to its northern angles at the Falls of Schuylkill. On the eastern border the lines of approach are numerous. No less than five lines pass directly to the various gates along this boundary.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER'S CASE.—At noon to-day, before United States Commissioner Henry Phillips, Jr., Wm. S. Myers had a continued hearing upon the charge of attempting to convey smuggled goods from the Prussian barque Hannibal to the shore. Myers was arrested and the goods seized by John B. Goodwin, Inspector of Customs. At the previous hearing the defendant was held to await an investigation of the character of the things alleged to be smuggled. The following evidence was elicited:—

Thomas Johnson sworn—Am a private watchman; on Sunday night (the night in question) was at Race street wharf; was near the barque Hannibal; saw a boat coming round the wharf, just below the vessel, and enter the dock; don't know whether it was the boat that carried away the things; heard no hail from the vessel; saw Mr. Goodwin there; heard no conversation between him and parties on the vessel. Held in $500 bail to answer.

REPUBLICAN RATIFICATION MEETING.—The campaign will open with a grand ratification meeting at Concert Hall to-morrow evening, when a number of well-known orators will expatiate on the virtues and qualifications generally of the nominees who were placed before the people by the various conventions recently held in this city. The meeting will be addressed by the following gentlemen:—Hon. A. K. McClure, Hon. A. G. Olmstead, Hon. Linn Bartholomew, Hon. John Scott, Hon. Thomas Marshall, General Joshua T. Owen, Hon. James M. Scovel, Hon. James Pollock, Major A. R. Calhoun, Major Brown, Hon. John Cessna, Hon. J. W. Forney, and Wayne McVeigh, Esq.

SLAUGHTER-PEN.—Mayor Fox some time since announced to his friends that he intended, after filling up the police rolls, to weed out the unworthy fellows who have been imposed upon him. Yesterday the guillotine was started, and before night five heads were lopped off. Their names were John Maguire, for drunkeness; E. A. Murphy, James Campbell, Thomas Williams, and Substitute Moran, for absence from and sleeping on post.

THE CITY BY THE SEA.—On Saturday afternoon next the second Annual Excursion to Atlantic City, under the charge of Mr. Alexander Boardman, the courteous conductor on the 4 P. M. train from this city, will take place. Last year the excursion wes a magnificent success, and promises to be so this year. The excursionists return to the city on Monday morning.

FIRES.—At 12 o'clock last night, a fire occurred at the restaurant of Hamilton & Morris, at Broad and Carpenter streets. It originated from the explosion of an oil lamp.

At 4·30 o'clock this morning a fire was discovered in the cellar of a vacant house at Broad and Thompson streets, owned by R. J. Dobbins. But trifling damage was inflicted.

AN ATTACK ON A WOMAN.—John W. Roat was before Alderman Plankinton yesterday on a charge of assault and battery, with intent to kill. On Saturday he went into a house on Parrish street, between Ninth and Tenth. He was ordered out, when he drew a knife, and threatened to cut the female. He was then arrested, and held in $1500 bail to answer at Court.

A SLEEPER ROBBED.—J. S. Cornelius keeps a tavern on Pine street, above Sixth. Last evening a negro got drunk in the place and went to sleep. While slumbering he was relieved of seven dollars and a pair of pantaloons. On discovering his loss he caused the arrest of Cornelius, who was subsequently held for a further hearing by Alderman Kerr.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.—This morning Thomas Lapham was arrested by Deputy Marshals Murray and Barnes, on the charge of being one of the parties who made an attack on Assistant Assessor John Hause, in the district of Richmond, some few days since, during a raid by the revenue officials on the illicit distilleries of that section.

ONE BEGGAR ATTEMPTS TO ROB ANOTHER.—Richard Lane, a beggar, attempted to rob a fellow of the same kind at Broad and Stiles streets yesterday. Richard got nothing but a free ride to Moyamensing, which was given him on a commitment by Alderman Hood.

CAUGHT IN THE ACT.—Last evening Alexander Harwood, aged 16 years, stole a package of yarn from the Southern mail steamship lying in the Delaware. He was caught in the act and taken before Alderman Carpenter, who sent him to prison.

LEG BROKEN.—Thomas Doyle had a leg broken by falling from a cart at Fifth and Callowhill streets, at 5 o'clock this morning. He was taken to the Hospital. He resided at Edgemont street and Lehigh avenue.

DROWNED.—Last evening, about 7 o'clock, Michael Carter fell into the Delaware at Willow street wharf and was drowned. He was a stevedore, and was employed in carrying iron off a boat, when he missed his footing. The body has not been recovered.

STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.—James Abbot, aged 14 years, while fishing last evening at the Water Works, was struck by lightning. He was taken to his home in the vicinity, where he recovered.

DIED.

(For additional Deaths see fifth page.)

JAMES.—At Chicago, on the 22d instant, EDWARD G. JAMES, late of Philadelphia, in the 49th year of his age.

THIRD EDITION

WASHINGTON.

Lively Scenes at the White House—Callers upon General Grant—Arrival of J. Watson Webb, Our Minister to Brazil.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON.

At the White House.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—The White House is lively to-day with visitors, all anxious to have an interview with the President. All who applied were received up to 11 o'clock, when, with the ante-room well filled, it was announced that no more interviews could be had to-day.

Distinguished Callers.

During the morning Senator Fenton of New York, Hon. John A. Bingham, Secretary Rawlins, Hon. J. A. Hurlbut, United States Minister to Colombia, Hon. A. P. Hovey, Minister to Peru, and others, saw the President.

Arrival of Minister Webb.

General J. Watson Webb has arrived in this city.

A Policeman Badly Beaten.

ALBANY, June 22.—Policeman Welsh was beaten nearly to death by four desperadoes last night, who left their victim insensible and escaped.

Ship News.

FORTRESS MONROE, June 22.—Passed in for Baltimore, barque Elverton, from Porto Rico; schooner Mayagus, and a little British brig. Passed out—Ship Astronome, for Bremen; brigs Potosi, Dudley, Diapea, George Latimer, and schooner M. Cossins and a Norwegian barque.

NEW YORK, June 22.—Arrived—Steamer Westphalia, from Hamburg.

SEIZURES.

Confiscations in Baltimore for Violating the Revenue Laws.

From the Baltimore American, June 21.

We have known for several days past that one of the most important seizures ever made under the Internal Revenue laws has been effected by the revenue officers in this supervision district; but at the request of the officers having the matter in charge, we have until now deferred any reference to it. The particulars of this seizure are as follows:—About two weeks since, upon information received at the office of the Supervisor of Internal Revenue, Mr. Alexander Fulton, in this city, that officer proceeded to make an inspection of the large establishment known as Ulman's distillery, situated at South Side, Baltimore county, on the Washington turnpike, a short distance south of Gwynn's Falls Bridge. The result of this inspection was the issue of an order by the Supervisor to the Collector of the Fifth District, General Stanton, to seize all the property found at this locality, including the buildings, machinery, and apparatus, and about 2000 gallons of rye whisky, the value of the entire property being, at a moderate computation, not less than $300,000. It was discovered that through the connivance or culpable neglect of the Government officers until lately in charge of this distillery, the most ample facilities had been afforded to the owner of this distillery to perpetrate wholesale frauds upon the revenue. The various sections of the Revenue law regulating distilleries, and the imposition and collection of taxes on distilled spirits, had been violated almost without exception; and without entering into particulars, which will be developed in the course of the legal proceedings ere long to take place before the United States District Court in this city, we may say, generally, that many strange tricks of the whisky trade have been discovered. The law regulating and providing for the strict custody of the product of the still by the Government officials, the gauger and storekeeper assigned to duty at the distillery had been utterly ignored and set at defiance. The cistern-room and warehouse, which the law and regulations presume to be always under the close custody of Government locks, in the charge of storekeeper and gauger, had been suffered to be in complete control of the distiller, who seems to have set up a compounding or rectifying establishment in the latter apartment, whereby in addition to arrangements for cheating the innocent consumers of new old rye into the delusion that what they are drinking is of almost venerable age, by infusions of peach juice, oak shavings, etc., the most brilliant facilities were also afforded for defrauding the Government of a large share of the tax due from the products of the still. This immense distillery is the largest and most complete in this section of the country, capable of producing not less than two thousand five hundred gallons of whisky per diem. Some idea of the magnitude and extent of the establishment and its capacities may be inferred from the fact that the owner has just completed a new bonded warehouse, capable of storing not less than twelve thousand barrels, which is also included in the property now under seizure. The trial growing out of this seizure, for the forfeiture of the immense property and the recovery of numerous penalties and fines charged to have been incurred by the proprietor of this distillery, A. J. Ulman, will doubtless be one of the most important that has ever taken place under the Revenue law.

EXODUS FROM UTAH.—We find in the Utah *Reporter* of June 4 the following item:—

A few mornings ago we mentioned that a party of about forty dissenters and apostates from the Mormon Church in Utah had chartered a car on the Union Pacific Road at this point to return to the States. Their departure was delayed until yesterday, when two car loads of them bid farewell forever to Utah. During the few days they were detained their number was increased to fifty, and many more would have accompanied them if they would have delayed a few days longer. Some of the party were early pioneers to Utah, and endured all the hardships and privations consequent upon such an early migration. They have seen and observed many things in Utah which are unpublished to the world, and they can a tale unfold to our Eastern friends of suffering, persecution, and oppression that will make the hair stand straight on the heads of the philanthropists of the East. Here in Utah the assassin and murderer hovered continually in their wake, watched every movement, and eagerly caught up every word, and if aught was said or done against the hierarchy, a method was found to stop it—by death or extreme persecution. But once again on freedom's soil, far beyond the reach of the assassin's knife and the murderer's shot-gun, they will be left free to tell of all their suffering during a ten and twenty years' residence in Utah. We congratulate them upon their happy escape, and trust they will find pleasant homes in the East.

A NEW VIDOCQ.—The *Pall Mall Gazette* says:—The districts in the neighborhood of the Austro-Turkish frontier, which some years ago were infested by numerous bands of brigands, have of late become the scene of frequent murders and acts of pillage, and the Austrian Government has ordered troops to be sent against the robber bands. Lazo Skundrich, one of the most celebrated and formidable of the brigand chiefs, who was for eighteen years the terror of the 'Military Frontier,' is now in the hands of the Austrian authorities. He gave himself up to the troops in 1866, after stipulating that 'neither himself nor his companions should be sentenced either to death or imprisonment of life.' He was then employed, on the principle of 'set a thief to catch a thief,' as leader of the Austrian troops in their campaign against the brigands; and he proved so successful in his new career that in a short time the country was almost entirely cleared of the robber bands. He was then tried in a civil court for his former offenses, and was sentenced, together with his band, to eighteen years' hard labor. As soon, however, as it became known that he was in prison, the brigands again began to show themselves, and their depredations have now become so formidable that the Government has decided to liberate Skundrich, and employ him as before, in the pursuit of his former comrades."

FOURTH EDITION

DOMESTIC AFFAIRS.

Appointments by President Grant—Cabinet Meeting To-day.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Emigration from England to the United States—Advices from South America.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Appointments by the President.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—The following appointments have been signed by the President:—

George W. Lewton, of Ohio, Marshal of the Consular Court at Ching-Kiang, China.

Postmasters—Isaac H. Brown, Massillon, Ohio; Ansel K. Bailey, Decorah, Iowa; Thomas S. Wilson, Colliersville, Ill.; James G. Corey, Waukegan, Ill.; James F. Watson, Helena, Ark.; Henry M. Kimball, Carlinsville, Ill.; James Coly, San Francisco; F. G. Bromberg, Mobile, Ala.; Noah Boynton, Mount Vernon, Ohio; George W. Howland, Santa Fe, New Mexico; W. W. King, Sheboygan, Wisconsin; Oliver J. Conant, Rockland, Maine; John W. Hill, Waterbury, Conn.; Oliver Wood, Portsmouth, Ohio; J. M. Rose, Abingdon, Va.; R. Tompkins, McGregor, Iowa; Louis D. Ceyr, Negaunee, Michigan.

Cabinet Meeting.

At the Cabinet meeting to-day all the Cabinet officers were present excepting Secretaries Cox and Boutwell, who were represented by their assistants.

FROM EUROPE.

Emigration to America.

By Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, June 22.—The political news is unimportant. Five thousand emigrants left Liverpool, for the week ending on Saturday night, for America.

Death of Charles Napier Stewart.

Charles Napier Stewart, member of Parliament for Dorchester, died last evening, aged 67.

Affairs in Italy.

FLORENCE, July 22.—The official newspaper says Digny's financial scheme has not been abandoned, as before reported. It will be slightly modified and again presented to the Chamber. The Government has determined to abolish forced currency.

From South America.

PARIS, June 22.—Advices by letter from Rio Janeiro to May 23 state that the war news from the Parana was meagre and unimportant. The Emperor of Brazil opened the sessions of the Chamber with a conciliatory speech, in which he took occasion to compliment the allied armies on their many successes over the Paraguayans. He called the attention of the Deputies to the necessity of a loan, in order to carry out the system of internal reforms, which he announced in detail. He was silent in respect to the slavery question.

Ship News.

NEW YORK, June 22.—Arrived, steamship China, from Liverpool.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, June 22.—Cotton quiet but less strong at 33c. Flour firm and active for low grades at full prices; high and medium grades quiet and unchanged. Wheat is a shade firmer, but not quotably higher. Corn dull; white, 90@92c.; yellow, 80@83c. Oats dull at 75@80c. for heavy, and 72c. for light. Provisions unchanged. Whisky firm and scarce, and in good demand at $1·04@1·05.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro. No. 40 S. Third street.

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$2000 City 6s, New		100 sh Reading RR	48⅞
2000 do	100	100 do	b10. 48·94
$1100 do	100	300 do	48⅞
$2000 Phila & E 7s	89⅞	300 do	s5&1. 48·94
$2000 5-20s, 65	119½	300 do	s. 49
25 sh Penna R	57	100 do	b30. 49⅛
400 do	s. 57	300 do	49
35 sh Hestonville	11⅛	100 do	2d·49 1-16
100 sh Phil & E	b5&1 32	10 sh Lit Sch R	48⅜

SECOND BOARD.

$2000 Leh gold 1s		100 sh Cata Pf	b30. 37⅛
cash	99⅜	100 do	b30. 37
300 sh O C & A R	s. 44⅛	100 do	36⅜
27 sh Penna R	s. 57	500 sh Read	b5&1. 49⅛
200 do	60d.saf.30. 57	100 do	49 1-16

lots.

MOVEMENTS OF VICE-PRESIDENT COLFAX.—Mr. Colfax, with his wife, is spending a week in visiting some personal friends in various parts of New England. They came up over the Housatonic Road to Pittsfield, on Friday, from New York. Though his presence was not generally known upon the train even, the people of Great Barrington and Lee had somehow learned of his intended passage, and gathered in numbers at their respective depots to greet him. He addressed a few words to the crowd at each place. At Pittsfield he and his wife were the guests of Mr. Dawes, and in the evening received most of the ladies and gentlemen of the town; while the Good Templars, who had been having a strawberry festival that night, called upon him at the close of the evening in a body, and, through a little girl of three years old, presented him with a bouquet, to which he responded with a brief speech. Next morning Mr. and Mrs. Colfax drove over to Lennox to see some friends; and in the afternoon they were entertained at dinner by Mr. Thomas Colt in a very elegant manner. Spending Sunday quietly in Springfield with their friends, they go to-day to Strafford, Vt., to spend a day with Senator Morrill, and return on Wednesday and go on to Hartford. There, in the evening, there will be a public reception at the house of the father of Governor Jewell; and on Thursday the Vice-President will be received by the Connecticut Legislature, which is still in session. In the afternoon of that day he goes to Providence as the guest of Governor Anthony, and will afterwards visit and spend the Sunday in Newport, whence he will return, making a call at Stamford, Conn., on his way to New York, and thence, in a few days more, go to his home in Indiana.—*Springfield Republican, June 21.*

REDUCTION OF FARES ON THE CENTRAL PACIFIC.—The Central Pacific Railroad Company seems to be gradually reducing its fare from the very high rate—10 cents a mile—which report has said would be permanent. We are glad to see the following in the San Francisco *Evening Bulletin* of June 5:—The Central Pacific Railroad Company announced yesterday another important reduction of fares on that road. It is now evident that the prices will be arranged on such an equitable scale that the public will have no ground of complaint. Moderate fares are for the benefit of the railroad company and the public. According to the present tariff, the rate per mile through to Promontory is six cents and a fraction. The reduction also to intermediate points is reported to be 33 per cent. White Pine travellers get an important reduction. The fare to Elko is put at $56·75, and the stage fare from that point to White Pine has for some time, we believe, been as low as $5, by virtue of a strong competition. There will probably be a uniform system of pro rata charges over both roads; for we take it for granted that the Union will charge no more per mile than the Central; and, in fact, that for all working purposes both roads will be one. If the rates of the Central were adopted on the other line, the fare from Sacramento to Omaha would be about $120, but so near a round $100 that the excess would be likely to disappear soon. The passenger would go through from San Francisco to New York for a sum not exceeding $150.

—The National Trades' Union Congress meets at Birmingham, August 23, to last six days.

—The Dove collection of engravings, regarded as one of the finest in England, is offered for sale.

—An exhibition of Turkish natural and industrial products has been opened at St. Petersburg.

—The church bells were rung in a Scottish town on hearing of Pretender's victory at the Derby.

—The 30,000 regular players and the occasionals at the Paris clubs gamble away 1,000,000 francs a day.

FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

Our Relations with Brazil—Ex-Minister Webb in a Bellicose Mood—The Public Debt—Questions Considered in Cabinet Meeting.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, June 22.

J. Watson Webb and Brazil.

General James Watson Webb, late United States Minister to Brazil, arrived this morning. He is in an exceedingly bellicose mood, and asserts that we must punish Brazil before we can hope to have any respect from the present Government of that country. He visited the State Department this morning, previous to the meeting of the Cabinet, and had an interview with Secretary Fish. He tried to impress upon the Secretary that he, as the representative of our Government, had been grossly and disrespectfully treated by the Brazilian authorities, and that diplomatic relations should be suspended with that country until proper amends were made.

Daniel E. Sickles.

the new Minister to Spain, is here, looking after his instructions preparatory to his departure for Madrid. During the day he called upon the President and the Secretary of State.

The Public Debt.

It is supposed that the public debt statement for the month will show a reduction of about five millions. The receipts from customs as well as the internal revenue have been heavy thus far, though not as large as last month. It is calculated that the books of the Treasury will show an aggregate of about thirty-three millions of total receipts over the total expenditures for its fiscal year ending the 30th instant.

Cabinet Meeting.

At the regular Cabinet meeting held to-day the only absent members were Secretaries Boutwell and Cox. The session was long, and it is understood that the Cuban question and our relations with Brazil formed the chief subjects of consideration.

FROM THE STATE.

Excursion of the New Jersey Editorial Association to the Mining Regions.

Special Telegraphic Report to Evening Telegraph.

BETHLEHEM, PA., June 22.—The New Jersey Editorial Association, with a number of invited guests, arrived here to-day at 1 P. M., via Lehigh Valley Railroad from Easton. The party is not as large as anticipated, but numbers are expected to join them at various points along the route.

The state of the weather has somewhat interfered with the contemplated visit to the manufacturing establishments and other places of interest in this vicinity. To-night a grand supper will be given at the Eagle Hotel, to be followed by an editorial hop, which promises to be a brilliant affair. The party leave to-morrow morning for Mauch Chunk, stopping at several points on the route.

BASE-BALL.

Keystones and Red Stockings.

Special Report by Telegraph.

ATHLETIC BASE BALL GROUNDS, 3·20 P. M.—Notwithstanding the shower, the grounds are in good condition. The Keystones have been passing the ball around for some time. The Red Stockings have just arrived. The threatening weather deterred many from coming, so that no more than five thousand persons are within and without the inclosure. A good game is expected.

The Game Commences.

There has been difficulty in choosing an umpire. Edgar E. Cuthbert, of the Athletics, has just been chosen, and the game will soon commence.

The lateness of the hour will render it impossible for them to play more than five innings. It was decided to play with a Ross ball.

The Red Stockings won the toss and sent the Keystones to the bat.

Leonard is catcher for the Red Stockings, and Herley plays left field in the place of Leonard.

The Keystone Nine.

Dick, first base; Flowers, short stop; Weaver, centre field; Halbracht, right field: Kulp, second base; W. Conner, left field; Bechtel, pitcher; McClarnin, third base; Ewell, catcher.

First Inning.

Dick was caught out. Flowers stole second, and afterwards his third base. Flowers got home on strike of Weaver's. Weaver stole his first base, and then his third, and then home, making two runs, with one man out.

Leonard, Red Stocking catcher, got bit and was put in place of George Wright, who was made catcher. Kulp caught out on strike and Halbrecht got home.

Three balls called on Connor who went to first base. Bechtel caught out by Sweezey making three runs for Keystones on the first inning.

CONSPIRACY TO MURDER.—We are informed that the United States prisoners confined in jail at Canandaigua entered into a conspiracy to assassinate the keeper of the institution, and then make their escape therefrom. But fortunately the plot was discovered in time by the jailor to enable him to frustrate the designs of those engaged in it. Two of the prisoners who were shackled together, and, of course, occupied the same cell, by some means managed to procure a small saw, with which they manged to saw off the rivets which held the shackles together. This was done during Thursday night, and the plan was arranged for these two prisoners to attack the keeper with the iron shackles, knock his brains out, then take possession of the keys, open the remaining cells, and allow all the men a chance to escape.

But the jailor acted more cautiously than usual yesterday morning in opening the cells, and when he reached the cell occupied by the two prisoners who premeditated taking his life, he discovered that the shackles had been removed from their lower limbs. Of course, he did not open the cell until after he had summoned assistance, and then the "nice little job" was spoiled.—*Albany Journal, June 19.*

RUSSIA.

Her Sympathies with America—The Fast Friendship between the two Nations.

From interesting correspondence from St. Petersburg, dated June 2, we take the following:—

In one of the last numbers of the Moscow *Gazette* I find a long and clever letter from Washington, evidently written by an American, and calculated to afford the most unalloyed gratification to all who, like myself—and their name is legion—bear a sincere and friendly feeling to your country and wish for the closest possible intimacy with your nation. It is a remarkable fact that, however high party spirit may run, and however bitter parties may be on each other with respect to most questions of internal as well as foreign policy, this is the one point on which most hostile opinions meet.

The righteousness and expediency of a fast friendship with the United States is a thing too universally acknowledged to admit of any great amount of discussion. It is not often you hear any doubts on the subject, and very rare indeed to hear it discussed in a downright skeptical or even hostile spirit. Perhaps in no instance does the national sound political sense more clearly manifest itself. The general good feeling is at present at its height in the expectation of the new American Minister, than whom no person could have been selected more agreeable to the Government and to the public. If it is indeed true, as the Moscow *Gazette* Washington correspondent says, that there is a notion among the American public that the Alaska Territory has been ceded to the States only as a special act of friendship on the part of our Emperor, they are not far from the mark, for, as he very well observes, it was not those paltry seven millions that could have tempted him to part with so important, if out-of-the-way portion of his dominions, nor would it have been ceded to any other power for ten times the sum. Another strong claim of America on our kind feeling is the invariable sympathy she has shown to our co-religionaries in the East; and as for Asia, she is rather likely, if anything, to become a link between us than an occasion for strife; for the people of Asia cannot but very soon draw a line undoubtedly favorable to both nations between their policy and the policy of the English in East India; for if they will take care of their own power and interests, neither will they leave the indigenous population unattended to, nor treat them with ill-concealed contempt, under pretense of introducing their own high standard of civilization.

As for China, all my political friends fully agree with the Moscow *Gazette's* Washington correspondent when he says that the completion of the Pacific Railroad opens a new and incalculably vast era in the history of that country, and will scarcely more affect its political and commercial relations to America than to Russia. Indeed, this is a subject so immense and fertile with possibilities that it is next to impossible, I do not say to grasp all its probable bearings and future results, but even dimly to conjecture them. That something grand will come of it can be felt but not as yet expounded. One thing may be predicted, however, with considerable certainty—It is that a revolution will be produced in our business transactions; half what was done through New York will now be turned the opposite way and go through San Francisco, of course taking China on the way, for there is exactly such an increase of attraction to our tea-growing neighbor among us as there appears to be among your countrymen. We begin at last to awake to the fact, obvious enough, it would appear, that a good understanding with our Asiatic neighbors is, if anything, rather more important than with our European ones, and that perhaps our young people have more business to study Chinese and make pleasure trips to Pekin and Yeddo than to learn Paris slang and spend their time and money in Paris cafes, or, perhaps, in still worse places.

REVERDY JOHNSON'S ACCOUNTS SETTLED.—The accounts of Mr. Reverdy Johnson, ex-Minister to England, were audited a few days ago at the Treasury Department. His telegraph bill for the three months endiag March 31 amounted to $980 in gold. This was exclusive of the large bill which was presented some time ago for cable telegraphing in reference to the celebrated protocol which the Senate rejected, and which has been paid by Baring Brothers on the order of the State Department. Mr. Johnson's contingent expenses during the same period amounted to $1567, which is considered moderate. The contingent expenses of Minister Dix, at Paris, for a similar period, amounted to $2900. The comparison of both items will show that Mr. Johnson was not, after all, so very extravagant.

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QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE GIRARD NATIONAL BANK.

PHILADELPHIA, June 12, 1869.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	$2,676,659·38
United States Bonds for circulation	700,000·00
United States Bonds for deposits	100,000·00
Other Stocks, Bonds, and Mortgages	53,477·00